in Washington Soviet Allife
dor Yieri Dubinin got the list
copy of "Perestroka" Miles
Garacher's new book of les

speech in Moscow. Besse side

book," he said, "not a spend; real book."

French fashion — Cover's to try is French, and he should

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al was given in a coremony to Hotel de Ville by Alam Juni

budget minister and maying

had a "clear, singing the plenty of power," but that the may take some getting and Berman praised the FMS 81'

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Donna Rice, whose related

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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1987

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rico Coveri was awarded to
darile de Vermeil of the city of
on Tuesday for his continuity A Review

Official Says It's Time to Rethink Czech Invasion

oudget minister and mayorate
ty to Prime Minister in
Chirac, who is also mayord h By Celestine Bohlen Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The director of The Soviet pianist Law he played a Liszt concerto with the Soviet Communist Party's leading ideological think tank said Wednesday that it might be time for a new analysis of the events that Leningrad Philharmonic at give Hall, but the novely as U.S. debut of the Fazioli Fu. led to the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia.

cert grand piano — a liba inch monster with four pet three-part lid and a fighing a of 1,518 pounds. It is the push Packo Fazioii, a pianist and neer who formed a small on "I think there is a need to think over the events of 1968, the intervention," said Georgi Smirnov, director of the Institute of Marxismneer who formed a small one in 1981 near Venice, turning time of grand pianos topped. F308, of which there are object. Leninism, at a press conference in Moscow held in connection with cilebration of the 70th anniversary F308, of winch there are only
so far. At \$77,000 or so, it is
tops the 1,058-pound Bleek
Imperial, which sells for a
\$75,000. Harold C. School
The New York Times the of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in a meeting with for-

ON PAGE 6.

Gorbacker's speech gives Western analysis lots to argue about.

The limits on Gorbachev's reforms are apparent after tests in recent days.

If Moscow's closest allies interpret the Gorbachev speech in light of their own

eign delegates on Wednesday, also signaled new flexibility in Moscow's dealings with its allies. He rejected what he called the "arrogance of omniscience" that he said spoke of "a tenacious habit of recting other points of view out of

Mr. Smirnov, answering a question about the "Prague Spring" of the SMORING : CLEL CHATEAU RIANG sension on a control of the sension for the sension for the sension of the sen 1968, said it was a legitimate question that needed "a new assessment."

But he decimed to give his own views on the period of liberaliza-tion in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet reaction to it. "I would not take this political

FOR MOR and scientifically historic issue upon myself," he said. "I have a CLASSIFIEX! balanced attitude, but I cannot share it with you."

pioration of sensitive subjects in oviet history will go forward from

Kiosk

Japan Sanctions

WASHINGTON (UPI) President Ronald Reagan, citing progress in a trade dispute over computer chips, lifted \$34 million in sanctions against Ja-pan on Wednesday. But he left sanctions totaling \$165 million in place to force greater U.S. eccess to the Japanese market.

House said the sanctions would be partially lifted following a finding that Japan was complying with an agreement not to dump semiconductors in third countries at below market prices. Washington imposed 300 million in sanctions in April to retaliate for Tokyo's failure to allow freer trade in



In Philadelphia, W. Wilson Goode claimed an election victory in his bid for a new four-year term Page 3. as mayor.

■ President Reagan tried to ease the fears of European conservatives about a nuclear arms agreement.

BUSINESS/FINANCE The Bank of England sanctioned a half-point cut in key

Dow close: DOWN 18.24 The dollar in New York:

Zhao Seen Suiting His Deeds to Words

By Edward A. Gargan New York Times Service

Ziyang, trailed by the other four ber Central Committee. And Mr. members of the new Politburo's Zhao won approval for continuing Standing Committee, met the the economic transformation of world press in the Great Hall of the China, a process initiated by Mr. People on Monday afternoon, not Deng in 1978. one of the Chinese leaders wore the familiar, high-collared Mao suit.

everything, Mr. Zhao's message was clear: China was moving force-

NEWS ANALYSIS

fully onto the world stage with new leaders, aggressive new policies and increased openness. And China, the message went, is moving beyond the decade of Deng Xiaoping, the country's senior leader, who has resigned all but one of his posts.

This was no accident, a Western analyst said here. "They were

told to wear those suits." Over the last week, during the 13th congress of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr. Zhao got his way on more than just the leadership's

He and his mentor, Mr. Deng, persuaded or forced virtually all the revolutionaries who brought Mao to power four decades ago to retire. More youthful technocrats.

known less for ideological acrobatics than for carrying out tough poli-BEIJING - When Zhao cies, were elevated to the 175-mem-

Mr. Zhao's triumph is even more remarkable than it appears at first In a land where nuance can be blush. Less than a year ago, China was gripped by political turmoil that boiled over in the face of nationwide student demonstrations for democracy. Mr. Deng, who carefully nurtured a team led by Mr. Zhao and Hu Yaobang, capitulated to a coalition of hard-line Marxists and forced Mr. Hu to step down as party leader.

The hard-liners argued, successfully, that Mr. Hu's talk of stepping up economic change and broadening the arena of permissible expression had precipitated instability and undermined the authority of the party itself.

A campaign against the perni-cious influence of "bourgeois liberalization" erupted, cowing intellectuals and artists. So resurgent were the orthodox

Marxists that the government-controlled press was dominated by talk See ZHAO, Page 2

Floor traders in London reacting Wednesday as share prices took another sharp drop.

If the Worst Is Over, Europe May Be Spared Economic Harm By Reginald Dale sharp cutbacks in business activity. still expect growth to reach 2.5 to 3

Marking the Decline of the Dollar Monthly average exchange rate of the yen and the mark against the dollar since January 1985. Feb. 25 Dollar hits Feb. 21 Group of Seven 275 record high meet in Paris (Louvre against mark. agreement), agree to stabilize the relative Dec. 4 Group of values of their Five market incurrencies. terventation re-Mark-Dolla (left scale) March 17 Central as dollar hits post-June 21 Group of 10 backs fleating Sept. 22 Group of Five industrial nations meet in New York in a loint effort intend-Feb. 19 Fed backs exchange rate stability. Dollar falls ed to push down ogainst the mark; hits 7dollar (Plaza year low against yen.

-Mr. Smirnov's comment was aptly an indication that the ex-1985 1986

Vici

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14 Oct.

See SOVIET, Page 2

U.S. Curtails

On Tuesday, the White



GENERAL NEWS

British interest rates. Page 13.

DM £ Yen FF 1.7035 1.7545 136.65 5.798

International Herald Tribune PARIS - Provided the worst is

over, the major West European economies may not be too severely hurt by the recent world stock market collapse and the subsequent turbulence in international currency markets, government officials and private analysts said Wednes-Economists emphasize that

grave uncertainties remain, particularly over the future value of the dollar and U.S. economic growth. evidence of panic selling by small West European investors or any ments constraints, private analysts much more extensive.

nal Herald Tribune

tion has arisen in the minds of Dow Jones industrial average,

NEW YORK - A curious no-

Americans in recent weeks, It can

be summed up simply: As the Dow

Unfortunately, in the opinion of

many observers here and abroad,

the dollar's momentous descent on

world currency markets has failed

Economists lecture in the U.S.

news media that the periodic tur-

moil that besets foreign exchange markets ultimately affects every-

one. A growing number are warn-

ing that the most recent decline to

goes, so goes the nation.

to elicit a similar response.

None of the four European members of the Group of Seven, the leading industrial democracies. has yet felt obliged to adjust substantially downwards its official growth projections for the coming

The governments of three of the four - West Germany, Britain and France — continue to insist that their domestic economies are basically sound and that only the outside world has changed.

in the fourth, Italy, where the from inflation and balance of pay-

tion of the dollar's strength or

weakness, or for that matter the

New York tabloid newspapers

strained credulity after the stock

market crash with such banner beadlines as "Panic" and "Black

Monday." The daily chronicle of

the dollar's fortunes, however, has

been dutifully tucked away in the

"To many Americans, if Wall

inner workings of foreign-exchange

markets, remains alien.

reluctance by people to spend mon- Britton, director of the National ey when they feel - or are poorer. The Italian bourse has in any case been bearish for most of

level as forecast before the collapse.

analysts see few signs of a sudden outbreak of the "wealth effect," a

In Italy, as in the other three,

For the time being, there is less concern in Western Europe gener-ally about the possibility of an So far, however, they see little economy was already suffering than there is in the United States,

Economics in Washington.

abrupt drop in consumer spending where private stock ownership is

Most Americans Oblivious to the Dollar's Travails

Economic Cooperation and Devel- sue clearly had a big impact." But to most Americans the no- opment and now a policy specialist Yet, the concern about the dollar and foreign excha It is not that Americans do not

care about the dollar or are unschooled in the finer points of international economics. The nation's worsening trade deficit and subsequent unemployment in the export industries that resulted from the strong dollar of the early 1980s have taught the public and politi-cians alike the importance of exchange rates.
"The average American is much

percent next year, about the same analysis contrasts strongly with

ever-new postwar lows could have Street crashes, it's a crisis; if the more aware about the dollar than

far-reaching economic conse- dollar tumbles, that's too bad," he was live years ago," said Susan quences that could rival those pro- said Stephen Marris, former senior Collins, professor of economics at duced by the Oct. 19 plunge in the economist at the Organization for Harvard University. "The trade is-

that of their counterparts in the

United States, where there are

In Britain, for example, Andrew

Institute of Economic and Social

Research, a leading independent

forecasting organization, says that

consumer spending next year is un-

likely to be down by more than

about a quarter of 1 percent com-

There has been no major scare among small investors in West

pared with earlier estimates.

widespread fears of recession.

ge markets in no way resembles the deep auxiety felt about currency rates in Europe and

Despite the free-market philosophy so prevalent in the United States, economists still describe the United States as a "closed" economy; its dependency on imports and exports is small. Although the vol-ume of U.S. trade has tripled over the past 20 years, the value of imports still amounts to only about 10

See DOLLAR, Page 2



Can Noboru Takeshita Be Harry Truman?

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

Deutsche *marks* to the dollar doily London

TOKYO - Noboru Takeshita's supporters, recognizing that there are widely shared doubts about his abilities, are offering him up as a potential Harry Truman of Japan. Like Truman, Mr. Takeshita will

in an atmosphere of lowered expecta-Like Truman, he follows one of his country's most popular leaders. Compared with Yasuhiro Nakasone, Mr. Takeshita casts a pale shadow of noncommitment and caution. Some political pundits already are predicting

that he will not last longer than a single two-year term. Concerned bureaucrats have made calls on foreign diplomats and jour-

nalists in an unusual campaign to talk up Mr. Takeshita's virtues and to peroften view as weaknesses. funds. His contacts extend even to opposition parties, which do not suade them that he will work out fine. They argue that the new Japanese leader, again like Truman, may prove to be a man of surprising leadership skills and effectiveness.

1987

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0.574

14 Oct.

Pound Sterling to the dollar doily Landon

On his own, Mr. Takeshita has begun trying to reshape his reputation. On Saturday, he became president of take over as prime minister on Friday the Liberal Democratic Party, an essential first step before assuming the country's highest office, and he im-mediately filled leadership posts. Most new party presidents wait a few days. But he apparently wanted to show decisiveness, not a trait for which he is noted.

As his friends see it, Mr. Takeshita may be able to succeed where Mr. Nakasone often failed. His strengths,

Mr. Takeshita is a careful, slowmoving builder of political consensus. His views on issues are not strongly held. In fact, his opinions are whatever those of the party happen to

be at a given moment.

But he knows how to get things done in the Japanese political context Mr. Nakasone, for all his vibrance, offended many fellow politicians with a manner that smacked of self-importance. It often cost him their support. By contrast, Mr. Takeshita has a

quiet talent for getting opposing sides to strike a deal. He heads his party's largest faction, one that is likely to grow still bigger. He is a master at raising and dispensing political

opposition parties, which do not wield great power but which sometimes can flex their muscles to a prime minister's discomfort.

Moreover, unlike many successful politicians, he seems to be well aware of his shortcomings.

"I don't think Takeshita is under any delusions about his limitations on certain kinds of policy," said Ger-ald L. Curtis, a Columbia University professor who is an expert on Japanese politics. That could be a strength, Professor Curtis added, because "he is willing to accept good In foreign policy, a Takeshita weak

point, Mr. Nakasone is expected to See JAPAN, Page 2

Noboru Takeshita, Japan's new prime minister.

Status Game in Hollywood Office Decor: Pink Is Out, Marble In

By Aljean Harmetz New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES - Dawn Steel, the new president of Columbia Pictures, does not have David Puttnam's job, but she probably will use the former Columbia chairman's office. And when she moves onto the studio lot she undoubtedly will put Puttnam's Biedermeier burlwood sofa into mothballs and remodel his recently remodeled suite.

In Hollywood, offices are more than offices. For movie studio executives, the size, floor color and accessories of the place where one works are a map to status and money and a key to the subtleties of

office politics. The largest office is not necessarily the best. "It's all about how close your office is to Frank Mancuso's office, if you work at Paramount, or Bob Daly's office, if you work at Warner Brothers," said one vice president. "Can the chairman of

the board drop by without climbing stairs?" Three regimes ago at 20th Century-Fox, Clare Townsend spurned an office among the major executives on the first floor of the headquarters building. A vice president of production, she preferred being among the writers, producers and directors on the third floor. "It felt more creative and less corporate up

there," said Ms. Townsend, "but it was a political

mistake." She lost the ear of the head of produc-

tion, Sherry Lansing, and rather quickly left the

Status is demonstrated by a private bathroom and an anteroom with two secretaries. Less obviously, it is apparent in one's telephone system. You get high marks if there are people on your buzzer who are both above and below you," said Laurence Mark, a former vice president of production at both Paramount and Fox who is now producing movies for Fox. "It's important to be able to buzz up, not just buzz down. It's also important to get the studio to spend as

much money as possible on your office, thus emphasizing your value. A new vice president gets his walls painted and a change of carpet. When Leonard Goldberg became president of Fox a year ago. the remodeling of his office cost more than \$100,000 and included a working fireplace of goldveined black marble.

Status symbols change. No top executive would be caught dead today with the thick white carpet favored by Louis B. Mayer when he ran MGM 40 years ago. Honey-colored hardwood floors are in. Mr. Goldberg has a herringbone design. The new floor in the office of Frank Mancuso, chairman of Paramount, is red oak.

Mr. Mancuso shocked Hollywood by spending more than two years in the office of Barry Diller, his predecessor, before remodeling. "I was less concerned about my office than about our films." he said. Once Paramount had fresh successes at the box office, Mr. Mancuso ripped out the carpet, brought in a polished granite desk, and crammed the drawers with hidden telephones and switches that turn on the gas fireplace and open the window "I spend more hours here than I do at my home,

so I decided it should be comfortable," he said. Unlike many executives, Mr. Mancuso wants his

guests to be comfortable, too. Instead of separating himself behind his desk, he holds meetings at a round table, where tea is served in Wedgewood cups. In contrast, Frank Yablans, a previous head of Paramount Pictures, had a desk built on top of a platform in order to intimidate visitors. Joe Hooper, the interior decorator for Mr. Man-

cuso and Mr. Goldberg, has been decorating offices at Fox and MGM for 21 years. In addition to bleached wood floors, he lists today's in-fashion materials as marble, granite and natural fabrics.

"Ten years ago, everything was nylon," Mr. Hooper said. "Today it's chemile, wool, silk and leather. And the furniture is made out of exotic woods, including koa, Brazilian rosewood and burl elm." Pink - last year's color - is out, replaced by sea-foam green, aqua and cerulean blue. The cost of remodeling an office ranges from

\$20,000 to \$150,000, and any executive worth his stock options has an entertainment center that includes television monitors, a compact-disk player and half-inch and three-quarter-inch video cassette machines. And since sparseness is in style, the executives can make their huge toys disappear into the walls by remote control.

Michael Eisner, chairman of the Walt Disney Company, is one of the few major executives to

have a computer in his office. His huge blond desk is an animation director's table that was made at the studio long ago. Although Mr. Eisner was known for a certain

messy style when he was second in command at Paramount, chaos today is confined to the insides of drawers in his dazzling white Disney office.
The only way to deal with insane ideas is to shove things in a drawer and not find them for a year or two," he says.

In his recent brief tour of duty as Columbia chairman. David Puttnam put down an oak floor in his office. The chosen perquisite of Frank Price. one of the intervening studio heads at Columbia. was a dining room of his own.

Then Mr. Price moved to MCA as chairman of Universal Pictures, where there is little leaway in office decor, since Jules Stein, the founder of MCA, outfitted all the executive suites from his storehouses of antique English furniture.

The sardonic president of Paramount Pictures, Ned Tanen, survived 28 years at MCA. He received \$35,000 to redo his office when he moved to Paramount three years ago.

"But I'm the cheapest date in town," said Mr. Tanen, who never used the money.

Stocks Hit As Dollar Weakens

Dow Loses 18; Prices Fall in Asia and Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — U.S. stock prices slipped Wednesday in nervous trading, capping a day of mar-ket gloom around the world caused by the shrinking dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average of 30 leading U.S. stocks lost 18.24 points to end at 1,945.29. Broader indicators of market performance also fell, trailing key in-dexs in London, Tokyo, Hong Kong and Paris.

Traders attributed the renewed international anxiety to the belief that the United States is not acting aggressively enough to correct its huge budget and trade deficits, which have battered the U.S. currency. As the dollar weakens. American exports become cheaper and gain an edge in world markets, thus posing a threat to important industries in many countries.

The dollar hit postwar lows against the yen and Deutsche mark on Tuesday before recovering later in the day. The U.S. currency was weaker again on Wednesday in New York and London, but closed above the trough touched on Tuesday (see page 19).

In New York, issues that declined in price led advancing ones by 9 to 7, and volume eased to about 202.53 million shares from 227.84 million on Tuesday.

Those levels were high by historical standards but far below the huge volume seen in recent weeks. The New York Stock Exchange again closed an hour and a half early, at 2:30 P.M., to allow dealers to catch up with the backlog of

Lon Gorman, a senior trader at First Boston Corp., said the market has lost faith in "anything signifi-cant coming out of Washington" on the budget or the deficit.

"People are very antsy, very ner-

vous." he soid. Mr. Gorman said that Wall Street already has discounted a minimum \$23 billion cut in the budget deficit for the current financial year and is looking for bigger reductions.

"The longer we don't get any-thing concrete, the longer the market will be in disarray," he said. "If

See MARKETS, Page 14

Report Says Mitterrand **Knew of Sale**

New York Times Service
PARIS — A secret military report published Wednesday by a Paris newspaper said that President François Mitterrand was informed in 1984 that a French arms firm was illegally exporting artiflery shells to Iran but that the shipments continued for an additional

The publication of the report in Le Figaro, a conservative daily, was another twist in a scandal some French commentators and politicians are likening to the Iran-contra affair that weakened President Ronald Reagan earlier this year. The French scandal has animated a presidential election campaign that has already been strewn with accusations of corruption and malfea-

Alain Juppe, a spokesman for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, said Wednesday that the scandal was "an affair of state," and, in the course of a National Assembly debate, Defense Minister André Girand called the evidence raised by the report "very grave." But in private, various Socialists

said the right was seeking to inflate a banal arms deal into a major scandal The main victims of latest revela-

tions are Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party and Charles Hernu, the former Socialist defense minister, who resigned in 1985 after it was disclosed that French agents had sunk the Greenpeace flagship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland harbor.

The report on the activities of the French arms concern Luchaire was prepared by Jean-François Barba, inspector-general of the armed forces, after the right came to power in legislative elections in March 1986. He portrays Daniel Dewayrin, the Harvard-educated chairman of Luchaire, as so desperate to increase the company's exports that he illegally circumvented an embargo on arms sales to Iran imposed in 1980.

After talking with several people involved in the affair, Mr. Barba concluded that Luchaire's sale of some 500,000 artillery rounds to Iran from 1983 to 1986 was "cov-

See FRANCE, Page 2

Dole Urges Reagan To Step In as Talks On Deficit Meander

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON - Senator Bob Dole, the Republican leader, urged President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday to step into budget ne-gotiations, which participants say

But Mr. Reagan complained that the Democrats were being inflexi-ble in the talks and that his detractors were seeking excuses for their own past policies.

Failure to reach an agreement by the weekend on ways to cut the deficit in the 1988 fiscal year budget could further unsettle the financial markets, Mr. Dole said.

The Kansas senator, who is running for president, made his appeal to Mr. Reagan, a Republican, as Democrats expressed frustration with the budget talks, which involve White House officials and congressional leaders.
"I would hope we can have some

agreement before Friday," Mr. Dole told the Senate. He said that the president "might call the group together or call the leadership to-gether and indicate to us, and we can indicate to him at the same time, a willingness to do what we need to do.'

The negotiators have focused on a plan to reduce the deficit by \$30 billion through equal amounts of spending cuts and increased taxes.
While Democrats complained

that White House negotiators were inflexible on tax increases, Republicans charged Tuesday that Democrats were unyielding in their refusal to consider further cuts in domestic spending.

Because of the mability to agree

on a basic strategy, every proposal being presented behind the closed doors was going up "in a cloud of smoke," said one disheartened negotiator, Representative Silvio O. Conte, Republican of Massachu-

At the same time, partisan fric-

tion was building with the ap-proach of automatic spending cuts under the Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing law. The deadline is only two weeks away, and each side has begun speculating that the oth-er might be trying to scuttle the

Mr. Reagan, appearing with members of a newly appointed task force examining the workings of the stock market following the plunge in share prices two weeks ago, was asked by reporters about Democratic criticism of his negoti-

"They're looking for an excuse for having created all these deficits." he said.

The \$30 billion proposal was of-fered by two Democrats, Lawton Chiles of Florida, the Senate Budget Committee chairman, and his House counterpart, Representative William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylva-

The plan involves raising taxes and cutting spending by \$10 billion each this year and adding other deficit-reduction measures worth another \$10 billion. Those addi-tional steps would include the sale of certain government assets and increasing tax-collection enforcement — measures that critics quickly denounced as easy but un-

Democrats accused the White House of turning aside all proposals for higher taxes. Shortly after the stock market plummeted on Oct. 19. Mr. Reagan had promised that everything but Social Security would be "on the table" in the

Later, Mr. Reagan had urged further cuts in the deficit but had repeated the public warnings of some economists that too many new taxes too soon would "chill the

worth less; inflation is on its way," said Mr. Marris. "This just isn't the case in the United States."

These fundamentals probably

best explain why the dollar has nev-

er emerged as burning issue on the U.S. political scene. In Europe, the

value of a country's currency seems

to be inextricably caught up in its

As France under the leadership

of President François Mitterrand, a

Socialist, sought yet another deval-uation of the franc within the EMS

in 1983, the battle cry of opposition

groups was "Pauvre franc, pauvre France," And the debate at home

became so fractious that France

quarreled publicly with West Ger-

many until it had won a smaller

devaluation to help still domestic

In the absence of a sudden dollar

in the United States, much to the stanching the mounting contacts

with the West.

free-fall, such a dispute is unlikely

be slow to respond to currency is-

sues as long as its constituency does

U.S. trading partners, analysts con-tend, had little do to with the Rea-

gan administration's decision to re-

verse its laissez-faire currency

policy in 1985. Instead, they credit

effective lobbying by U.S. manu-

facturers for the sudden awareness

in Washington that the value of the

"Even with the dollar depreciat-

ing as it has, if you ask Americans if

they are less well off now than

when the dollar was strong, the answer is no," said Stephen Leach,

an analyst with Chemical Bank's

dollar was just too high.

The litany of complaints from

national consciousness, as much a

matter of pride as economics.

(Continued from Page 1)

The ratio in some European na-

tions is about 50 percent, which

best explains Europe's preoccupa-

tion with foreign exchange stability

and the existence of the European

Moreover, the dollar remains the

world's reserve currency. Because most commodities are priced in

dollars, there is little danger that

the U.S. economy will have to suf-

fer a "third oil shock." The phrase

was coined in the 1982-84 period

when European economies and Ja-

pan strained to keep up with surg-

ing dollar-denominated energy

costs despite declining prices on

an almost immediate impact on European consumers. In the Unit-

yen since 1985 - has still not pro-

duced a level of price discomfort

that it would have in a smaller

To be sure, the prices of Toyota

cars and French perfume has risen more than those of American prod-

ucts. But the alarm sounded most

often by economists - that every

10-percent decline in the value of

the dollar adds another percentage

point to the inflation rate - has yet

In fact, the willingness of Euro-

pean and Japanese manufacturers

to protect their market share at the

expense of profit margins has only

served to insulate the American

"When a Frenchman hears that

knows right away his money is pean vacation costs more."

CARAN JACHE

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the franc is being devalued, he

Swiss made, synanymous

with elegance and perfection

The new hexagonal collection:

writing tools. Each item dresse

an ultra-slim lighter with two

gas reserves and exclusive

in genuine chinese lacquer.

consumer even more.

Not surprisingly, exchange rate

movements, however slight, have critics.

ed States, the dollar's steep decline in the United States, much to the in value — about 50 percent dismay of foreign governments

against the Deutsche mark and the who fear Washington will always

not complain.

the world's oil markets.

percent of the nation's gross na-

DOLLAR: Americans Oblivious

Iraqis Hit 4 Ships and Kharg Island; Iran-Contra Millions in Iran Rally Against U.S.

assigned by the Manila police to infiltrate local Commu-

BAGHDAD — Iraqi warplanes attacked four ships in nine hours Wednesday and struck at Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal and Baznan oil fields, according to high

command communiques.

The attacks on ships were believed to be the highest reported by Iraq on a single day in the Gulf

One communiqué said the raids reinforced a statement by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to army officers that Iran was doomed unless it accepted peace "without compromise and maneuvers."

Two of the ships were described as "very large" naval targets — Iraq's usual term for supertankers. They were attacked off the Iranian coast, one at 5:30 P.M. and the other at 9:35 P.M., the Iraqi mili-

Baghdad also said warplanes raided Kharg Island and hit a ship docking there at I P.M. Warplanes also raided a ship in northern Gulf waters and attacked the Baznan oil fields in southwest Iran.

Iraq said its planes scored "accurate and effective hits," one bulle-

(Continued from Page 1)

of reasserting the primacy of strong central planning, strengthening the

Toward summer, with the convo-

cation of the congress before them, Mr. Deng and Mr. Zhao gradually reasserted their authority. How they accomplished this is hidden by

the walls of secrecy behind which

China's leaders work. But some

Chinese and Western diplomatic

analysts say they believe that the

hard-liners presented no substan-

tive alternatives to continuing

As the opening of the congress became imminent, Mr. Zhao, ac-

cording to some Chinese, laid his

cards before Mr. Deng and said essentially that he either got what

he needed out of the congress to

pursue his policies or there was no

emerged from the congress sur-

rounded by colleagues on the Cen-

tral Committee who largely sup-

He also rid himself of major con-

servative opponents. Gone from the inner circle of the party are Chen Yun, 82, Peng Zhen, 85, and

At the pinnacle of power, the

Standing Committee of the Polit-

buro joins Mr. Zhao with four oth-

er men — Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Hu

Mr. Gorbachev on Monday.

Although the exact terms of Mr.

point in going on.

Li Xiannian, 78.

foreign exchange advisory service. Zhao's demands remain unclear, he "The only complaint is that a Euro-

power of local party bosses in government and enterprises, and

Kharg Island has been hit more than 150 times since August 1985. Earlier Wednesday, millions of Iranians shouting anti-American slogans took to the streets for rallies aimed at showing Washington an iron-fist policy in the Gulf.

The Iranian news agency, IRNA, said the demonstrators included hundreds of thousands of troops as well as government officials. In Tehran, they headed for a huge rally in Azadi Square. In calling the demonstrations, Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mous-

savi said he hoped they would be large enough to panic the Americans and shatter their morale. In one demonstration, Tehran

Radio reported, two people were killed and 26 were injured in a bomb blast at the Kurdish town of Mahabad, 340 miles (540 kilometers) northwest of Tehran.

The radio, monitored in Cyprus, "passed safely through the Strait of blamed "mercenary agents of Hormuz and into the Persian America" for the blast. The report Gulf, "The Associated Press re-

declared that the reordering of the

economy would continue and that

market mechanisms would be in-

He urged the wider use of stocks

and bonds to raise revenue for in-

dustry, the commercialization of

housing and the growth of the pri-

direct role in government and in-

(Continued from Page 1)

fense Ministry officials, including

Mr. Hernu's top aide, Jean-Fran-

The report said that Admiral

Pierre Lacoste, at the time the head

of France's foreign intelligence service, told Mr. Dubos in February

1984 of Luchaire's suspicious ex-

ports, which were said to have in-volved false end-user certificates

vate sector.

çois Dubos.

Gulf shipping sources could not immediately confirm the shipping strikes.

Addressing the Theorem Land

nist organizations, inspected on Wednesday suspects held in connection with recent murders of policemen.

Panel Split,

WASHINGTON — The draft

copy of the dissent by Republican

members of the congressional com-

The draft of the 300-page dissent

nounces the committees pro-

ongoing guerrilla warfare" against the administration "instead of an

Extensive portions of the work-

ing paper, scheduled for release Nov. 13 with the committee's re-

port, were made available to Unit-

ed Press International. The ex-

of \$3.5 million in arms-sale pro-

ceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels,

objective analysis."

Addressing the rally in Azadi Square, Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, the Iranian parliament, condemned the U.S. naval presence in the Gulf and Washington's policy of economic embargo and military pressure.

mittees investigating the Iran-con-tra affair concludes that President Ronald Reagan did not know the "By their adventurist stance in profits from arms sales to Tehran were diverted to the Nicaraguan the Persian Gulf, America's ring-leaders have neither achieved securebels and assails the mostly Demrity, nor earned a reputation for ocratic majority for suggesting othmilitary formidability, nor fright-ened our revolutionary and great erwise, it was learned Wednesday. nation," Iranian radio quoted him posed report as "a weapon in the

Mr. Rafsanjani declared "a week of preparation for confronting America in the Persian Gulf start-But Mr. Rafsanjani did not re-

peat Iranian threats of military action against the United States. ■ Minesweepers Enter Gulf

cerpts reveal key findings of the The U.S. Defense Department said Wednesday that three additional navy minesweepers had panels' draft report.
The panels' 1,400-page draft report, which is expected to be signed by all 15 Democrats and three Republican senators on the committees, leaves open the question of Mr. Reagan's role in the diversion

ZHAO: China's Party Leader Suits Up for the New Job who are known as contras. Qili and Yao Yilin. Although generally supportive of the policies laid out by Mr. Zhao, they are considerably in the lower ranks, where local parvidence has been found to indicate Mr. Reagan's awareness of the diversions in 1986, it notes that the panels were denied access to thouered more cautious in their ap- ty officials are content with their sands of pertinent documents that fiefs. But Mr. Zhao may be threathad been destroyed by White In outlining his agenda for the ened more by the hardships accom-coming years, Mr. Zhao has evi-

dently given ground to no one. He economy. However, the dissent by eight Inflation is scourging the coun-Republican members belittles the try, a new experience for Chinese majority's refusal to accept Mr. who are used to price jumps of less creasingly used to balance supply and demand and to set prices. than I percent a year. Wage differentials are widening, which clashes Reagan's assertions that he knew nothing of the "The conclusion that the presiwith Communist orthodoxy.

dent did not know about the diversion." the dissent says, "is one of the strongest of all of the inferences Mr. Zhao, from all appearances, is aware of the risks he must take. Although he benefits from the pres-Mr. Zhao also said that in time a ence of Mr. Deng, whose enormous civil service would be introduced to prestige and competence will per-professionalize the government. mit him to exert influence behind that mandatory retirement for officials would be enforced and that ingly be the leader who must per-

the hopes of reaping a partisan pothe party would be eased out of a suade the party, and the country, litical advantage. that his way is the only road into ■ Swiss Deliver Accounts Earlier, The New York Times re-FRANCE: Report Cites Mitterrand

Switzerland has turned over thousands of pages of secret bank pushing United to fourth. documents to the special prosecutor in the Iran-contra affair, removing a final obstacle to the anticipated indictment of Lieutenant people. Colonel Oliver L. North and oth-

The documents, which have been the subject of nearly a year of liti-gation in the United States and Switzerland, detail an elaborate plan to funnel money to Nicaraguan rebel groups.

The action on Tuesday by the Swiss Justice Ministry was seen as a victory for the special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh.

According to legal sources, Mr. Walsh and his staff are expected to spend the next month studying the records; indictments would follow in December or early next year.

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Reports Afghan Conflict Worsens UNITED NATIONS, New York (UPI) — A UN report on Afghanis stan says the armed conflict there has intensified in recent months and

that terrorism has intensified. that terrorism has intensified.

The report was prepared by Felix Ermacora of Austria, who has best allowed to visit Afghanistan for the first time since his appointment in 1984 as special UN rapporten on human rights in that nation. The report is being submitted to the UN General Assembly, which has scheduled its

is being submitted to the UN General Assembly, which has scheduled its annual debate on Afghanistan next week.

"A new feature of the conflict is the increase in the acts of terrorism against Afghans inside and outside Afghanistan," the report said Mr Ermacora blamed the situation in Afghanistan on the presence of an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops that have been there since Moscow intervened at the request of the Kabul government in December 1979.

Spain Seeks End to U.S. Defense Paci

MADRID (Reuters) — Spain will formally tell the United States new week it plans to end a bilateral defense agreement whatever the outcome of fresh talks on cutting U.S. forces, the Foreign Ministry said Wednes-

Negotiations over Spanish demands for the removal of a strategic wing of U.S. fighter-bombers stationed outside Madrid have been stalled for months. The talks are to resume in Madrid on Thursday. Spain has repeatedly threatened to give six months notice on the 34, year-old defense pact, which expires in May, unless the United States agrees to a substantial cut in its military presence.

Paris Charges 5 Caught With Missiles

PARIS (Reuters) — Five Irishmen arrested off the French coast aboard a ship carrying missiles, machine guns and other arms were formally charged Wednesday with trafficking weapons for terrorism. formally charged Wednesday with training weapons for terrorism...

They were brought under guard by train from the Atlantic port of Brest and arraigned at the Palais de Justice by Judge Jean-Louis Bruguière, one of the top anti-terrorist investigators in France. They were identified as Adrian Hopkins, Dennis Boyle, Edward Friel, William Finn, and Henry Cairns. The police said that at least one of the names was assumed. The arms included 20 Soviet-made SAM-7 surface to air missile and a best begins under the that has been been council by the massilla better the council and the said and a sound to the council and the said and a sound to the council and the said and a sound to the council and the said and a sound to the said and a said and a said a said

heat-seeking weapon that has long been sought by the gnerrilla hish Republican Army for use against British Army helicopters. They were discovered over the weekend on a Panamanian-registered cargo ship, the Eksund. Police sources said the ship had been loaded Oct. 14 by Libyan troops in Tripoli. Mr. Hopkins is the ship's captain.

Karpov Holds Advantage in 9th Game

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — Anatoli Karpov, the challenger in the world chess championship, held a clearly advantageous position Wednesday when the ninth game was adjourned. Garri Kasparov, the champion, sealed his 43d move. The game is to resume Thursday.

	*				
White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Biack Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kaspiror
I. d4 2. c4 3. Nc3 4. cd 5. c4 6. bxc3 7. Bc4 8. Nc2 9. Bc3 11. I3 12. Bx7+ 14. Kxf1 15. cd	NIG g6 d5 Nxd5 Nxc3 Bg7 c5 Nc6 0-0 Bg4 Na5 Rxf7 Rxf1+ cd Qb6	16. Kg1 17. Qd3 18. Rf1 19. b3 20. d5 21. bad4 21. dae6 23. Bxg7 24. Nd5 25. Qd3 27. Qd3 28. Nf6 29. Qd3 30. Qd3	으한 Oxg4 Rd6 Qd7 Not © Xx66 Kxg7 Qx66 Xb6 Q45 Q45 Q46 Q46	31. Qc3 32. Qb3 33. Qc3 34. Qxc4 35. Rd1 36. Rd7+ 37. Qc2 38. Kb2 39. g5 40. Ks2 41. Qc3+ 42. Rd2 43. Kb2	Qes Ref Reff Reff Sta Ges+ Qes+ Qes+ Qes Qes+ Qes Qes+ Qes Qes Qes+ Qes Qes+ Qes+

For the Record

The Reverend Jerry Falwell, leader of the fundamentalist Christian political group Moral Majority, has announced that he is giving up politics and returning full time to his church in Lynchburg, Virginia, and

Amnesty International, the human rights monitoring group, urged Singapore on Wednesday to release six prisoners accused last spring of involvement in a Marxist plot to overthrow the government and accused it of mistreating them to extract confessions. There was no immediate While the majority draft says no comment from the government. British labor unions would be barred from disciplining strikebreakers in

a bill given preliminary approval Tuesday in the House of Commons. The measure, sponsored by the Conservative government, goes to common a sponsored by the Conservative government, goes to common a sponsored by the Conservative government. for review and is virtually assured of passage on a final vote.

A South Korean diplomat, Do Chae Sung, who was released by his House aides, according to the disconstantly blindfolded during his 21 months of captivity.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Frequent Fliers Back Deregulation

the strongest of all of the inferences one can make from the evidence before these committees."

"Any attempt to suggest otherwise," it adds, "can only be seen as an effort to sow meritless doubts in

an effort to sow meritless doubts in average of 14 round-trip flights a year.

It showed that convenient, on-time flight schedules are the top priority of the frequent fliers. The comfort of the cabin seats were second, followed by "safety and security," according to the study, which was conducted in the spring. The survey showed American Airlines, Delta Air Lines and United Airlines as the most preferred air carriers in the United States. When international carriers were included, Swissair came in third,

Calogero Mannino, the Italian transport minister, said Wednesday that he would permit resumption of flights by ATR-42 turbo-props, which were grounded after a crash Oct. 15 in the Italian Alps that killed 37

Installation of fire-resistant limings in airliner baggage and cargo holds was recommended in Washington on Wednesday by the Federal Aviation Administration, the U.S. government air safety agency. (Reiter)

Correction

Due to editing errors in a Special Report on the Netherlands published Monday, some comments were misattributed. In an article on the Groningen gasfield, a quotation indicating the extent of land subsidence to be expected should have been attributed to Wiel G.J. Huimen, a government energy specialist. A comment dismissing claims that subsidence causes damage to homes was made by Frank Dunt, spokesment of the Mark of the M NAM, the Netherlands oil company. In an article on The Hagne, a quotation characterizing dance companies in The Hagne and Amsterdam should have been attributed to Ad J.E. Havermans, burgomaster of The

SOVIET: Russian Calls for Review with history when, at times, we bethe groundwork laid in a speech by lieved what we wanted to believe

The speech was seen as a compromise on several key historical topics, including the Stalin era. But several Soviet historians insisted Wednesday that the speech was not meant as the last word on the interpretation of history.
"It gives us a very broad possibil-

ity for creative work and study," Mr. Smirnov said. Mr. Gorbachev, in his comments

Wednesday, referred to the historical section of his speech when he said Moscow had "once and for all overcome the attempts at trifling



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rather than what was."

Other signs seemed to indicate the campaign for a review of tradi-tional Soviet approaches to history was continuing unabated. The issue of the weekly Moscow News published Wednesday carried a harsh attack on Leonid I. Brezhnev, whose 20-year rule until his death in 1984 is increasingly blamed for the stagnation and failures of Sovi-

et internal and foreign policy. Although information about the was tightly controlled in the Soviet Union, the invasion had a reverberating effect. Moscow's reaction to the Czechoslovak experiment with democracy caused disillusionment among Soviet intellectuals and spurred the beginnings of the dissi-dent movement.

Some analysts have compared the opening of Soviet society and debate under Mr. Gorbachev to the freedoms in Prague in the spring of 1968. But the comparison is ill-suited because in the Soviet Union, unlike Prague, the party is in firm

for Yugoslavia, Brazil, Thailand ered" by several high-ranking Desaid to have responded, "Not seen,

the future.

not caught."
On May 21, 1984, Admiral Lacoste raised the issue with President Mitterrand himself and was told to inform Defense Minister Hernu, according to the report. A spokeswoman for the president said Mr. Mitterrand would make no comment on the issue, which is the object of a judicial inquiry.

The inspector-general cites Mr.

Dewayrin as saying that he gave "relatively unimportant sums" — \$410,000 to \$500,000 — to an associate of Mr. Hernu but that "no sum was given to the Socialist Party or to authorities of the ministry. In his own conclusion to the re-

port, Mr. Barba said he believed that the Defense Ministry officials turned a blind eye to the illegal arms transactions largely out of "economic and social preoccupations" — that is, because of concern over Luchaire's survival and the state of France's flagging arms industry. But he added that this "did not exclude" the possibility that about \$500,000 may have been

given to the Socialist Party.

The Barba report reveals that in December 1985, Roland Dumas, the Socialist foreign minister, intervened with Le Canard Enchaîne, a satirical weekly, to prevent it from breaking a story on Luchaire's sales of 155-millimeter and 230-millimeter shells to Iran.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Dumas, who is the weekly's lawyer, said he had intervened because he feared that a revelation about arms sales to Iran might at that time have torpedoed negotiations he was conducting with Iranian officials for the liberation of French hostages held in Lebanon.

JAPAN: A New Prime Minister Looks for an Image (Continued from Page 1)

have considerable influence, at

least at the start. But the departing prime minister says that Japanese diplomacy now will be based on domestic re-

form," specifically on its ability to implement oft-repeated promises to restructure its economy. On many of these matters, Mr. Takeshita, 63, is hardly a novice. One immediate problem is Ja-

pan's relations with the United States, at a low ebb now because of endless trade frictions and the sale of militarily sensitive Japanese technology to the Soviet Union. In policy statements, Mr. Take-

shits expounds on a "diplomacy of reliability." While the term is vague, it implies that he wants Japan to be more careful about making promises that it can keep.

he is likely to press for gradual increases in the Japanese military budget.

He is agreeable to calls for Japan

He is agreeable to calls for Japan

ing more on domestic demand for growth. Basically, he would continue Nakasone policies. But Mr. Takeshita adds, in veiled criticism of his predecessor, that he will get things done.

As finance minister under Mr.

As finance minister under Mr.

Nakasone for three years, he was a preacher of austerity. Now he is willing to pry open the treasury a bit in the name of economic sumulation.

Presumably Mr. Takeshira will

Presumably, Mr. Takeshita will seek new taxes to help pay the bill. What he wants, specifically, is not clear, but no one would be surprised to see the revival of some form of sales tax. Mr. Nakasone could not push one through.

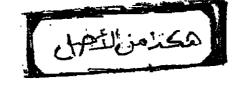
to start exporting less and dependership is an evaporating dream for district a piece of land the size of

leadership skills.

It is on that critical score that
Harry Truman analogies break

could not push one through.

Amotine Nakasone legacy are the build consensus no matter what



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an ha no Republican has many and nde Massappi governor's ofal election the sates held off-year the Reput in governor this year. the sho picked up gover-the in four Southern Sizies In Bah Schmoke. hoped Southern and cor-Samuel C the world continue a trend Mayor R.

And Party. defeating ails Representative Robert M. Tiera biggion Jr., the Republicar. Kathy W) opponent orats U.S. Represerhady Roener and Gover-the W. Edwards, in an elec-the Round, Mr. Roener w.cn car term In Mia was force month without a nuroff and form and the second s in San Fr man Art : field try Dianae

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U.S. Defense Pa a something tell the United State to the Sortenant whatever the one is, the Foreign Ministry and West

ids for the removal of a strategy outside Madrid have been sales Madrid on Thursday. to give six months notice on the es in May, unless the United litary presence.

night With Missile amen arrested off the French machine guns and other auto trafficking weapons for tenoin by train from the Atlantic pund by train from the America purify see by Judge Jean-Louis Brugains one in France. They were identify fward Friel, William Finn, and faster of the name was assured. st one of the names was assume de SAM-7 surface-to-air mission ig been sought by the grenth British Army helicopters. The Panamanian-registered cargo simplified been loaded Oct. 14 by L. the ship's captain.

vantage in 9th Gan

Anatoli Karpov, the challenger in clearly advantageous position we ourned. Garri Kasparov, the dear to resume Thursday.

ME 9 **3LD DEFENSE** Reck Karpov 32. Q63 33. Q63 34. Qxe4 35. R41 57. Qc2 38. Kb2

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune PARIS - President Ronald Reagan offered pledges on Wednesday that were designed to Europeans that the medium-range port for the missile accord as a siles — those with with ranges of 130 kilometers.

The medium-range port for the missile accord as a siles — those with with ranges of 130 kilometers.

Mr. Reagan's Union will increase momentum toward climinating all nuclear weap-

States would oppose further nuclear disamament in Europe until the Soviet Union cut its chemical weapons and conventional forces.

He also welcomed moves by European governments to improve litary cooperation among themselves, praising the seven-nation Western European Union for its recent declaration saying that melear deterrence remained important for European security. The unusual format of the presi-

dential message - a speech recorded in Washington and broadcast disarmament, according to Ger-only in Europe by Worldnet, a sat-man surveys, and the coalition govte system operated by the Unitged States Information Agency —

appeared to reflect the Reagan administration's concern over fears

But officials in Chancellor Helters and those below 150 kilometers, according to West German diplomatic sources.

Reagan Reassures Europe Conservatives

ments publicly support.
The Reagan administration, U.S. tion of an intermediate nuclear 3,000 miles) - covered by the INF forces treaty. Enropean defense ons in Western Europe.

Signature of the United treaty during Senate hearings, according to reports from Monterey, California, where a meeting of NA-TO's Nuclear Planning Group was

The ratification process is also expected to produce reassurances about U.S. determination to defend Europe, according to American diplomats in West Germany, which was the base for the Pershing-2 and many of the cruise missiles to be eliminated.

expressed privately by some European officials about the implications of a treaty that their govern
reductions under a proposal sometimes called "triple zero." The promissile, the most important nuclear posal would eliminate battlefield arm that will remain with NATO in nuclear weapons like the Lance West Germany after an intermediallay disquiet among conservative officials said, sees European supmissile after the "double zero" plan ate nuclear forces treaty goes into

> U.S. policy had been unclear al force cuts, which are expected to about any linkage between battle- drag on. field nuclear weapons and the strength of Soviet armor and troops

in Europe. In his speech, Mr. Reagan said, "We have agreed with our allies that the existing imbalances in conventional forces and chemical weapons must be redressed prior to any further nuclear reductions m Europe.

A high-level group in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has NATO Aides Back Treaty West German public opinion already started formulating an apoverwhelmingly supports nuclear proach to cutting battlefield nuclear weapons that would divided them into two categories, those ernment supports an INF treaty.

But officials in Chancellor Helters and those below 150 kilomenuclear missiles, and they called for nuclear missiles.

Mr. Reagan's remarks appeared to tie progress on battlefield nuclear weapons to talks on convention-

The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, said at the NATO meeting that the alliance would maintain its intermediaterange forces until the the INF treawas ratified. Belgium and the Netherlands reportedly want the United States to stop deploying cruise missiles immediately.

The NATO defense ministers, winding up a two-day meeting. gave strong support on Wednesday for a prospective superpower quick ratification by the Senate, Reuters reported from Monterey.

Post-Weinberger: Hard-Liners Lose a Voice

- By David K. Shipler

nation of Caspar W. Weinberger as Weinberger could return to Wash-secretary of defense, which is ex-pected to be announced later this week, seems likely to change the chemistry of policy making during the final 14 months of President Ronald Reagan's term, according

to administration officials. As part of a series of changes, first divulged Monday night, Mr. Weinberger, ostensibly for personal reasons, is due to leave office. He is expected to be replaced by Frank C. Carlucci, now Mr. Reagan's national security adviser.
In turn, Mr. Carlucci will be suc-

ceeded as head of the National Security Council staff by Lieutenant General Colin L. Powell, who is Mr. Carlucci's deputy, administration officials said

Although Mr. Carlucci has staked out some hard-line positions on arms control and other issues, he lacks the long close friendship Mr. Weinberger has with the presi-background of other departures background of other departures of the long close friendship Mr. Weinberger has with the presi-background of other departures of the long close friendship background of th fective he will be in promoting the tougher views. He also seems not to share Mr. Weinberger's deep suspi-

The officials said a formal an- especially in the field of arms con-WASHINGTON — The resignost was being delayed until Mr.

NEWS ANALYSIS

was attending a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's nuclear planning group.

There are "no policy reasons" for Mr. Weinberger's resignation, a former official said. "It wouldn't be in his character to quit for policy reasons," the official said. "He'd stay and fight.

Rather, another former official said, Mr. Weinberger is tired, has considered resigning for some time and has been moved to do so now liev, how wife, Jane, who has cancer.

The change also brings to an end Weinberger and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who have often been at odds over arms control and the use of military force.

But there is disagreement among senior administration officials over how different the resulting policies are likely to be after Mr. Carlucci moves to the Defense Department. "Carlucci is tough," a senior offi-

cial said. "He's not a patsy. He was pretty firm in Moscow the week before last," when he accompanied Mr. Shultz to talks with Soviet How this will translate into po-

licy, however, is a question. "When by the deteriorating health of his the chips were down, and Weinberger really wanted something, you had the feeling he could get it," the

years, they seem to further a pro- on certain arms control issues, and cess that has moved the administra- they said they expected him to retion away from ideological conser- flect many of the views of his new vatism toward centrist moderation, constituency in the Pentagon.

In talking about the president's proposed space-based missile-defense system, the Strategic Defense Initiative, for example, Mr. Shultz the most overt rivalry in the admin-istration — that between Mr. Initiative, for example, Mr. Shultz has described it as a research program, saying the administration had not yet decided whether it was feasible and could be deployed. By contrast, Mr. Carlucci, like Mr.

Weinberger, has said that deploy-

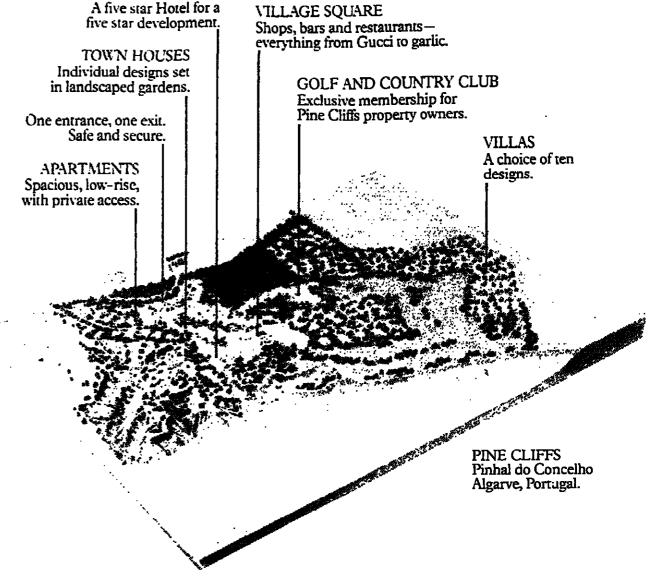
ment will go ahead.
Similarly, Mr. Carlucci reportedly got into an argument during a seminar several months ago with Paul H. Nitze, a special adviser on arms control to the president and the secretary of state, over the idea of negotiating with the Russians on

Moscow has proposed, and Mr. Nitze has endorsed, negotiating a list of components whose testing in space would be considered prohibited by the anti-ballistic missile agreement of 1979. Mr. Carlucci vehemently opposed any such bargaining, supporting the president's position that the treaty did not envision any such ban.

Mr. Carlucci and Mr. Shultz

have also had their differences, most notably last summer, when Mr. Shultz wanted to embrace the Central American peace plan signed in Guatemala, Mr. Carlucci opposed this and blocked the sending of Philip C. Habib, the special envoy for Central America, to the region. Mr. Habib resigned in bit-

The most immediate task facing Mr. Carlucci at the Pentagon will be to plan for the deep cuts in military spending that now seem unavoidable.



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Democrats Win 2 Governors' Races, to his church in Lynchburg Vupus Cooling Republican Hopes in South

barred from disciplining striking Democrats won governors' races al Tuesday in the House of Comman Sentucky and Mississippi.

One to the Wallace Wilkinson, a self-made ared of passage on a final vole faillionaire and political novice, Do Chae Sung who was released molled to a landslide victory over his urday, arrived in Seoul. He sail inderfinanced Republican oppo-his 21 months of captivity. A state Representative John paces in Kentucky history.

EL UPDATE

Hack Deregulated tougher challenge, appeared to More than half the frequent and have beaten Jack Reed, a Republicant business and business and business are business. More than half the frequent can businessman, by a smaller but still decisive margin. With almost gulation a success.

By the precincts reporting, Mr. Mabus led 55 percent to 45 percent.

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Special Report on the

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gens' Association, whose members consistency of the capital series of the strongest Republican candidate writy." according to the study of the strongest Republican candidate writy." according to the study of the study of the study of the strongest Republican has survey showed American American won the Mississippi governor's of the unost preferred at carriers and five since Reconstruction Mr. Reed, the chairman of a the most preferred ar carriers in fice since Reconstruction.

chections for governor this year.

Republicans, who picked up governor transport minister, and were morehine in four Courteen and the property more and the pro transport minister, sam an exeputations, who picked up governor of flights by ATR-4. (unto pr. norships in four Southern states to flights by ATR-4. Also had last year, hoped Southern and border to the limit of the states. of party realignment away from the Democratic Party. ngton on Wednesday of the Folds

With 97 percent of the precincts reporting, Mr. Wilkinson had a re-

In Mississippi, State Auditor

Ray Mabus, a Democrat facing a

cord 65 percent of the vote.

But U.S. Representative Robert L Livingston Ir., the Republican hopeful in Louisiana, was beaten by two Democrats, U.S. Represensative Buddy Roemer and Gover-nor Edwin W. Edwards, in an elec-Special Report on the local special report on the special month. Mr. Roemer won were misantibuted in the governorship without were won the governorship without a runoff election after all his opponents, in-

been attributed in Will United Ending Mr. Edwards, dropped out.

St. A comment dismissing the have been blowing smoke about

This year shows Republicans

This year shows Republicans

The was made by Frank Dunit by have been blowing smoke about company in the Hastle and Sparty realignment in the South, and companies in the Harding burning said Chuck Dolan, executive direction of the Doman, executive direction tor of the Democratic Governors Association: "They only win when Democrats beat themselves."

Looks for an instructions about governors races, however. They

sermorpher and recording maditions and personalities. kashini finisi for il bangayorai race, Mayor W. Wilson issue in a secondary with Goode, a Democrat claimed and a secondary with Goode, a Democrat claimed But his Republican opponent, for the Mayor Frank L. Rizzo, who was trailing narrowly in unofficial returns, refused to concede. He will have later this week.

With 1,733 of 1,739 precincts rether mofficial tally gave

with 1,733 of 1,739 precincts rewith 1,733 of 1,739 precincts re-that he property the unofficial tally gave forge compression for Mr. Goode 332,396, or 51 percent,

fourth most populous city.

Things went smoothly for Mr. Goode until May 13, 1985. In an attempt to oust members of the radical group Move from their beatiquarters in a row house, the city police dropped a firebomb on the roof. The resulting blaze killed 11 of the house's occupants, including five children, and destroyed 61 surrounding homes.

Mr. Goode, one of the most rominent black Democrats in the country, was widely criticized as having lost control of the situation as it was unfolding.

The flamboyant Mr. Rizzo was making his second attempt at a comeback after eight turbulent years as mayor in the 1970s.

In 1983, Mr. Goode defeated Mr. Rizzo in the Democratic primary and went on to win the general election. This year, after having switched parties, Mr. Rizzo won the Republican nomination.

In Baltimore on Tuesday, Kurt Schmoke, a Democrat, defeated Samuel Culotta, the Republican, in the city's mayoral race. In Boston, Mayor Ray Flynn was re-elected, defeating City Councilor Joseph M. Tierney. In Houston, Mayor Kathy Whitmire easily defeated six opponents and won a fourth twovear term.

In Miami, Mayor Xavier Snarez was forced into a runoff Nov. 10 with former Mayor Maurice Ferre. In San Francisco, state Assembly-man Art Agnos led an 11-candidate field trying to succeed Mayor Dianne Feinstein, but he was forced into a nmoff Dec. 8 against Supervisor John Molinari.

hansen rights monitoring goal I Compiled by Oir Staff From Dispatches and Mr. Rizzo 318,527, or 49 perclease six prisoners accused las at 10UISVILLE Kentucky—Reto overthrow the government and publican hopes of expanding their states were set back Tuesday as states were set back Tuesday as a triumphant recovery from severe pointical adversity in the nation's the future of the Maine Yankee plant capped a campaign that was closely watched by both supporters and opponents of nuclear power around the country

Voters in Virginia approv state lottery, a proposal that had been rejected repeatedly over the last decade by the state legislature. Many voters said in opinion surveys that they believed the lottery would prevent a tax increase.

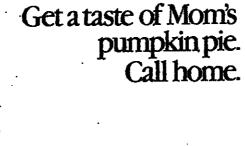
In New Jersey, voters rejected \$185 million bond issue to build a Major League baseball stadium across from New York City. They approved \$198 million in bonds for prison construction and \$100 mil-lion in bonds for preserving histor-ic sites and building cultural cen-

In Pennsylvania, a \$100 million bond issue was approved to acquire farmland to protect it from devel-

Voters in Baltimore narrowly defeated an amendment to the city charter that would have required the city to provide a residence for all its homeless.

In the District of Columbia, vot ers rejected a proposed "bottle bill" that would have required consumers to pay a deposit on disposable beverage containers. National beverage wholesalers spent nearly \$2 million to defeat the measure.

Ohio voters rejected a propos to have the state's 65 top judges appointed by the governor, rather than elected, as is now the case. Ohio labor unions were among the leaders of the drive to preserve the "sacred right" of citizens to vote for their judges.



You can just see her, testing the crust with her fork, as if every pie she's ever made hasn't been perfect. Tell her this one will be great, too. Go ahead. Reach out and touch someone.®



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choice in Paris.

Scotland's first malt whisky.

Strains in the Kremlin

The advance word on Mikhail Gorbachev's anniversary speech had been that it would rip the veil off 70 years of Communist deception. Either friends or foes could have spread this word: friends to encourage his boldness, foes to build up false expectations. But in the event, the speech was relatively restrained. Some but not much candor was restored to the official reading of Soviet history, notwithstanding Mr. Gorbachev's pledges to leave "no blank pages." Less was said about Stalin's murders, and with less passion, than Nikita Khrushchev offered 30 years ago. "Selfish" conserva-tives and "impatient" liberals were paired as threats to reform. The speech was essentially a rationale for tactical caution.

It seems that Mr. Gorbachev is not in total command in the Kremlin. He acknowledges "a certain increase" in resistance, and glasnost provides evidence of it. It is not surprising that ambitious plans for change should occasion argument. Mr. Gorbachev is promoting change on a scale that provokes widespread doubt and opposition in the party apparatus and the state bureaucracy. Sovierals who embrace him have a voice that can be heard outside Soviet borders, but do

His reach for mass support is hindered by the workers' lack of political habit and by the mability of reform to offer early visible im-

provement in their daily lives.

Exciting things are going on in Moscow.

Sobering as it is, however, it is necessary to keep in mind the framework of the debate. Was Stalin's terror and its sequel, the bu-reaucratic expansionist state, the inevitable and still inescapable result of the Lenin revolution, in which case Mr. Gorbachev is but a blip on the screen? Or is there in the revolutionary tradition a reformist potential, represented historically by Nikolai Bukharin, whom Stalin murdered in 1938?

Mr. Gorbachev introduced but at once dismissed Bukharin in his address on Monday, as though to authorize discussion - a step forward - but not to position himself as an heir to Bukharin or to assume the political burden of becoming his champion. That tells a good deal about the cramped context in which the current reform campaign is unfolding. Certainly it should put a brake on premature Western celebration of Mr. Gorbachev's success.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Deng's Line Continues

party congress was its steadiness, the legacy of a decade under the skillful hand of Deng Xiaoping. "The Big 13," as the Beijing press called it, brought few real surprises.

The smoothness of the event underlined the continuing success of Mr. Deng's bloodless revolution from the top. Zhao Ziyang, acting party chief, took the title and vowed to continue Mr. Deng's pragmatic reforms. The old leader left the ruling Politburo with most of the aging conservatives in tow. Mr. Deng though, is far from being out of power. And for all the bright thetoric and air of compro-

mise at the congress, bard times lie ahead. Contrast the orderliness of this ongoing transition with the purges, palace intrigue and sweeping arrests surrounding Mao Zedong's death in 1976. Mr. Deng set aside the dogma of class warfare and unending revolution, and vowed to "seek truth from the facts." He turned collectives back to family farming and so raised productivity and rural incomes. He curbed the military, opened China to foreign investment and joint enterprise, and steadily cultivated new leadership.

This careful work was joited early this year when students tried to push political reform further than party elders wanted. Hu Yaobang, who was expected to succeed Mr.

Deng lost power in the turnoil. But Mr. Zhao, taking up the mantle, has steadfastly maintained the momentum of economic reform. And in one of the few surprises of the

Big 13, Mr. Hu kept his Politburo seat.
The road ahead looks rough. The economic reforms have spawned inflation, corruption and budget deficits. Lack of political reform impedes further progress. Mr. Zhao's pledge to minimize party interference in government, while less than Mr. Hu wanted, is enough to worry the bureaucracy. And price reforms are still to come.

Frictions are also developing with the outside world. Along with welcome foreign investment comes unwelcome foreign concern about China's policies. Harsh treatment of Tibet is widely criticized. The sale of Silkworm missiles to Iran causes conflict with

Washington. In response, China bristles. For all the problems, the remarkable changes continue. The Middle Kingdom once so veiled in mystery held this party congress before television cameras. It featured men and women with tales of entrepreneurship that would have driven Chairman Mao wild. While other socialist countries now see China as a model, the Chinese seek to assure that this model survives Mr. Deng.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Impasse on the Deficit

How far does the stock market have to fall. and for how long, to force the White House and Congress into a compromise on the budget? Last week's air of desperate urgency evaporated with remarkable speed once the market began to rise again. Tuesday's yo-yo ought to be sufficient evidence that the market is still dangerously off balance. The budget impasse in Washington is feeding the anxieties that the market is reflecting.

The basic difference between Congress and Ronald Reagan lies deeper than the stale quarrel over spending priorities. Most of the congressional negotiators, of both parties, think that the budget deficit makes a real difference. Mr. Reagan continues to believe that it really doesn't. He seems to believe that it affects public psychology, like a rainy weekend, but that the antidote is a little sunshine. The possibility that the deficit might have a direct arithmetical effect on stock prices remains foreign to him. How could that be, when stocks rose dramatically through five years of huge deficits?

The answer is that other circumstances favored the United States and its financial markets for the first four of those five years. But then, as it always does, luck ran out. When a government runs a deficit, lenders

have to put up the money that it borrows. A country with a high savings rate, like Japan, can run big deficits with plenty of savings left over for industrial development and expansion. A country with a low savings rate and Americans save notoriously little - can afford a big deficit temporarily, as long as foreigners are willing to lend it their savings. That is how the United States got along until early this year. But then the foreign investors began to think they were holding too many dollars, and last winter the voluntary flow of private foreign investment fell sharply. That made the dollar drop.

billions of dollars. But that sharpened the political differences between America and the other countries over economic policy. As long as the United States keeps running those big budget deficits, any solution means either higher interest rates or higher inflation, and probably both. Both are bad for stock prices. The open quarrel with the Germans last month over interest rates seems to have been the trigger of the market's crash. That is why the United States has to get its deficit down. And that is why it has to be

done both quickly and firmly. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Wan Irresolution

The crucial story in America this week has nothing to do with summits and everything to do with the failure of American politicians to cast eyes beyond increasingly narrow domestic horizons. Last week a series of crashes unhinged

world stock markets and raised the specter of recession. Something had to be done, Mr. Reagan weakened on tax rises. Congressional leaders were summoned to high meetings. The news, at last, was that the crippling budget deficit would be brought under control. And this week? Wall Street has steadied a trifle. Panic is allegedly receding. And the budget deficit talks are getting nowhere, perambulating more and more fruitlessly down the primrose path from \$50 billion to \$23 billion to \$8 billion, with all manner of sacred cows — defense among them - suddenly declared. There is, at this point, no sign that Congress and the stration understand how vital their

task is - for us and for them. There is, increasingly, a wan irresolution, drifting toward the date in November when the Gramm-Rudman formula will automatically make too small cuts, too late. Everyone on the outside peering in knows what has to

be done. But no one on the inside responds. That may merely be the way of modern American politics; institutionalized conflict abroad, institutionalized inertia at home. But it is also a temble way to run a superpower.

— The Guardian (London). Murdered in El Salvador

The killing of Herbert Anava Sanabria. the head of El Salvador's nongovernmental Commission on Human Rights, offers jolting testimony to how fragile the hopes for peace and order are in that Central American country. The notion that Nicaragua alone must reform is a cruel lie. Mr. Anaya was the seventh official of the commission to die or disappear in the last seven years. His death offers rather compelling and ironic testimony of how much his criticisms reflected the

truth about the persistence of death squads. If the Arias peace plan is to have a chance at lowering the level of violence in Central America, it cannot be one-sided. Rightwing death squads may not trouble Washington as much as the Sandinists, but they are an insidious threat to peace. The demo-cratization of El Salvador remains a goal only imperfectly addressed thus far.

- The Detroit Free Press.

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OPINION

The Imbalances Are Everybody's Business

W ASHINGTON — It was predictable: Once the stock market crashed, Congress and the White House would try to make a new deal on the white riouse would try to make a new trait on the budget. In the 1980s, popular thinking about economics has degenerated into a theory of original sin. All evil flows from big budget deficits. Presto: The crisis would end if the sinners repented and reduced those immoral budget deficits.

Alas, the solution isn't so simple. We live in an era of global economics and local politics. Nervous stock markets reflect more than exasperation with Washington's perpetual budget paraly-sis. There is a more basic fear that the world economy is slowly grinding to a halt.

Even with deep deficit cuts, the United States alone cannot dispel that fear. A vibrant world economy does not depend only on America. The question is whether the major economic powers
— America, Japan and West Germany — can

— America, Japan and West Germany — can overcome parochial political pressures to adopt policies that achieve solid global expansion. Everyone knows the basic problem and the rough outlines of what ought to be done. The United States has been promoting growth in the rest of the world by running massive trade deficits, while other countries have been accumulating was runnings. This pattern could not continue indeficient. surpluses. This pattern could not continue indefinitely. West Germany, Japan and other countries should now grow faster, while the United States should reduce its trade and budget deficits.

But these needs collide with politics. Each

country responds to its own prejudices, customs and vested interests. The U.S. budget stalemate has lasted five years. Although West German inflation is nonexistent, Germans cite inflation fears in resisting American pleas for higher growth. In Japan, protection for farmers impedes growth by keeping food prices too high and reducing consumers' purchasing power. Blaming U.S. budget deficits for all the world's

economic problems is simplistic. But, strangely, it is reassuring to both Americans and foreigners. Americans feel uneasy with concepts like economic interdependence. They want to be in control. Blaming the stock market crash on the budget deficits makes the crisis understandable and manageable. The necessary responses - raising taxes or cutting popular programs - may be unpleas-

ant, but at least they are clear-cut. For foreigners, focusing on the U.S. budget deficits absolves them from any responsibility for the world's economic troubles.

Foreigners sneer at the recklessness of American spending and the resulting trade deficit. Much of this criticism is disingenuous. Europe's export surplus to the United States has prevented the Continent's stagnation from getting worse; its memployment has exceeded 10 percent since 1983. For Asian countries, selling into the American market has been a mainstay of the region's boom. In 1986 both Japan and South Korea sent

39 percent of their exports to the United States. More than being hypocritical, though, these explanations obscure the true causes of the huge U.S. trade deficit and other nations' surpluses

By Robert J. Samuelson

Budget deficits do not automatically lead to trade deficits. If they did, most countries would run trade deficits — an impossibility — because most have budget deficits. What primarily caused the U.S. trade deficit was something else: the dollar's role as the world's chief international currency. This leads to unintended consequences.

In the early 1980s, for example, foreigners started to invest more dollars in U.S. bonds and stocks. The result was to foster lopsided world growth. By not converting export earnings into local curren cies, foreigners did not boost local spending and the demand for imports. Nor did the dollar depreciate, making U.S. exports more competitive. Indeed, the clamor for dollars was so intense that the dollar appreciated more than 60 percent between 1980 and 1985. American products became even

> At issue is one of the great conflicts of our time: the collision between sovereign states and stateless economic forces.

less competitive. The U.S. trade deficit inevitably grew, while foreign surpluss mushroomed.

Some economists say that budget deficits caused high U.S. interest rates and the dollar's appreciation. This, too, is mostly a myth. High "real" (inflation-adjusted) interest rates in the 1980s stemmed primarily from the Fed's anti-inflation-ary policies. The Fed tightened credit enough to break inflation. If budget delicits had further increased interest rates, consumers and businesses would have had trouble borrowing. They didn't.

Indeed, they went on a borrowing binge. Business and household debt rose about 12 percent annually between 1983 and 1986. Low inflation enabled the Fed to foster easy credit conditions. The flood of imports and lingering unemployment from the 1981-82 recession restrained wage and price pressures. For many borrowers, the tax deductibility of interest cut true borrowing costs.

In a sense, the basic problem of the world

economy in the 1980s has been that the U.S. economy has been too strong and other economies have been too weak. Part of the surge in American spending reflected the stimulus of budget deficits, but only part. And it was soft growth abroad that prompted foreigners to invest in dollars.
Who caused the world's great trade imbalthem. The United States cannot singlehandedly

solve the world's economic problems.

Suppose it lowers its budget deficits. That might slow the U.S. economy and its ravenous appetite for imports. The trade deficit might drop. But in isolation, that would only hurt economies in Enrope and Asia that have become dependent on American markets. In turn, their recession might boomerang on the United States. The Third World debt crisis would worsen, because debtors could not earn dollars to service their loans.

Can America, then, ignore its budget and trade deficits? Sorry, that is not a choice, either. Inevitaing amounts of dollar securities into their port-folios. Consider Japanese bly, foreign investors have tired of absorbing risios. Consider Japanese insurance companies, which have been heavy dollar investors. They pay policy holders in yen. They cannot prudently put all their investments in dollars. The dollar's high an their invalidation in the control of the control

other countries' exports less competitive.

The danger is a gridlocked global economy. The easiest escape from this impasse lies in faster growth abroad. Other countries would offset their loss of exports to the U.S. market, stimulate demand for American exports and ease pressure on the dollar. Will we get that faster growth?

It is easy to see an unhappy future of political paralysis and poor growth. Europe is content with its sluggish prosperity, placating its unemployed with generous welfare benefits. Japan's energies have focused on exports; the need for "consensus" makes change difficult. Most developing countries are politically unstable or overloaded with debt. They cannot help the world economy.

Since the late 1960s, global growth has generally

slowed. The great propellants of postwar expan-sion in Europe and Japan — rebuilding catching up with U.S. technology and moving millions of small farmers into industrial jobs — are gone.

Of course, there's a more optimistic view. The

panic on the world's stock markets, it is said, is precisely the catalyst needed to frighten governments into constructive change. Adversity makes people more conscious of choices and more willing to decide among lesser evils. Even now, there are some signs that a broad global accommodation could emerge. While Congress and the White House bargained last week over the U.S. budget, West Germany's president suggested that Europe might embark on a "sensible growth policy."

The world's stock markets have tentatively registered their opinion. Stocks have declined because investors have grown increasingly pessimistic about solutions to these problems. What is at issue is one of the great conflicts of our time: the collision between sovereign states and stateless economic forces. No one can say how this economic and political drama will end, but the theme is clear. Interdependence is more than a cliche.

America and Japan Should Sit Down and Make Up

America's Farms Keep Getting Bigger and Fewer

By Richard Critchfield

By Kenichi Ohmae This is the second of two articles.

T OKYO — Paul Volcker, when he was Fed chairman, and Treasury Secretary James Baker apparently decided to use currency rates to adjust the U.S. trade imbalance. It is the United States, not Japan or Europe, that has messed up the world financial system, mainly through its bold experimental attitude toward manipulating currency exchange rates — from 260 yen per dollar to 137 yen in a year's time and its huge government deficits. Instead of correcting the deficits,

the United States has been asking West Germany and Janan to lower their interest rates, so that capital can continue to come to the United its own interest rate? Well, American officials say they cannot do so without hurting consumers and farmers. Thus Isnan has been financing onethird of the U.S. government deficit, mainly through the purchase of Treasury bills and bonds.

The decline of the dollar's value, however, has hurt the Japanese investor. This past year the top live Japanese insurance companies had to write off \$13 billion in U.S. gov-

F ESSENDEN, North Dakota — Is something being lost? It is a question being asked in rural Ameri-

ca after six years of hard times. Land values are half what they were in

1981. So many small towns are dying.

west, abandoned farms are now a common sight. Often the buildings are bulldozed away. It is nothing like

the Okies of John Steinbeck's novel

"The Grapes of Wrath," when the Dust Bowl blew away their farms.

Nor like the blacks of the Deep

South, who were replaced by me-

reminded of Archibald MacLeish's

Depression poem, "The Farm:"
"Trees, why do you wait? / Gesticu-

late, with hopeless fluttering hands?"

"Sure, something's being lost," says Charlie Eldredge, a former farmer who edits a weekly newspaper in Fes-

senden. You know, people are being lost. The culture is disappearing. The number of us diminishes, diminishes,

diminishes. People are leaving the farms. Whether just by retirement — that's the most common way — or by

death or going belly up or bankrupt, the homesteads are being buildozed down and plowed up. And there's a family that used to live there, that used

to come to town to buy its groceries, buy its clothes, buy its fuel, it isn't bere

any more. There is no family."

Not everybody agrees. "So what if farms are getting fewer and the old

farm communities die or get turned into bedroom towns?" asks Michael

Iowa. "Is something so terribly valuable to American culture being lost? No. No. I don't think anything is be-

ing lost. I think anxiety is caused by

people not understanding this. They

want the picture to stay as it was in 1960. Or 1940. That's never possible." The question matters to all Ameri-

When you drive around the Mid-

Farms get bigger and fewer.

the American banks' write-offs on Brazilian loans look rather modest. Japanese financial institutions were understandably nervous about bidding for U.S. Treasury bills in the summer. But at the request of the Finance Ministry, which worries about what Mr. Baker thinks, Japanese banks participated to keep the flow of capital into America smooth.

The U.S. government has been creating an impossible situation. We Japanese have essentially obeyed at each stage, because not doing so Washington has asked Japan and West Germany to lower their interest

rates and keep the spread attractive for capital to flow into America while stimulating the Japanese and German domestic economies at all costs. So Tokyo has pumped \$6 biltion into public works. Inflation has become a threat. Construction materials are in short supply; real estate is climbing sharply. The resultant recovery is a superficial one, helped by

cans because farm programs now cost taxpayers about \$27 billion a year in a

country where just 3 percent of the people farm. Government subsidies

keep many farmers going. Dennis Walsh, a conservative banker in Fes-

senden, says, "I think if the govern-

ment dropped price supports today, even the best farmers wouldn't be able

to make it. It would just be an upheav-

al. The social impact of that kind of

Price supports will stay because farming is still America's biggest busi-

of the steel, automobile and transport

industries combined. In good years, farm exports are double imports.

Farm labor productivity has increased tenfold in the last 50 years, allowing

tens of millions of Americans to do

something besides grow food. Agricul-

ture, even in high-tech America, is still

America's family ties, moral code and work ethic were formed by a rural

society - more than 90 percent of

Americans farmed in 1800. Religion

is the core of any culture — in mainly rural, Lutheran North Dakota, 77

percent of the state's 679,000 people

are supposed to go to church on Sun-day. North Dakota is so crime-free

that a broken car window is news.

A collapse in inflated land values,

just as prices and exports fell, and

surpluses and interest rates rose, brought on the 1980s' crisis. But the number of American farms has been

falling since peaking at 6.8 million in 1935. There are 2.2 million now, de-

clining at about 100,000 a year. And as

modern technology took the sweat and drudgery out of farming, per-hour productivity grew. So did investment

in ever bigger machines, and concen-tration of land ownership.

Of its culture, too, some would say.

the basis of everything else.

upheaval would just be terrible."

chanical cotton pickers. Still, one is ness, with a work force as large as that

No constituency yet exists either for redistributing

land or for putting limits on its acquisition.

Most Jananese companies have been hurt severely by lost export competitiveness through the high yen. Japanese wages do not go up, hence the real economy is not good. The world is in no condition to continue with superficial economic prosperity supported only by the money game. It was fear of having to

face up to economic reality that

caused the recent stock market crash. America should not ask Japan and West Germany to stimulate their economies simply to make its job at home easier. Japan and America have an unbelievably interlinked financial and trading relationship. We can no longer use one-sided nationalistic arguments to untangle our-selves. We are all in this together. We can no longer fiddle with in-

terest rates, money supplies or any other important financial parameter without considering the effect on others. What is needed is a détente in the economic realm, just as one is needed in the political realm. Japan and the United States, the

Does this mean that the bigger

farms get, the better? No. During 124 interviews in rural Iowa and North Dakota this summer, practically everyone agreed that a medium-sized

farm - about 1,200 acres (48 hect-

ares) in wheat-growing North Dako-

ta, about 600 acres in com- and soy-

bean-growing lowa — is usually more efficient than either a too small

are taking over U.S. farming is a myth. What happens is that big family farms swallow up little family

farms. Tied to technology, this could

One good thing about the farm crisis is that the kind of economic

Darwinism, red in tooth and claw,

that was so common in the 1970s is

over. Bigger farmers are no longer

buying everything in sight; many have gone broke. Consolidation

seems bound to go on, if more slowly.

Congressional efforts to protect the smaller farmer through changes in

A radical solution would be to im-

to the tiller!" may topple governments in Asia, but not in America, not even

putting limits on its acquisition.
Big farms and big machinery make

and \$200 or so. He went up the farm-

ing ladder — laborer to renter to part owner to full owner. To get into farm-

ing now takes at least \$100,000 even if the land is rented, the money bor-

rowed and machinery bought second-

hand. The young farmer is going to

have to borrow, rent or get a part-time off-farm job to survive.

the tax system have not worked.

The idea that faceless corporations

or a too large farm.

be reaching its limits.

two financial superpowers, should sit down and work out the details of such a financial détente, of how we can get out of the current mess. They should discuss the benefits of forming a common market, the

merits of America issuing some securities pegged to the yen (to signal its seriousness about currency stabilization), and how Japan's hyperinflated land prices - the root cause of the super-liquidity being exported from Japan -can be brought down without sending another shock wave through world financial markets.

We need to work out long-term solutions in the interest of both countries and the rest of the world. will be a new one: The United States needs to depart from its traditional style of hegemonic leadership. Japan should graduate from its time-hon-ored habit of excusing itself and play a real leadership role commensurate with its economic influence.

The writer is managing director of the Tokyo office of McKinsey & Co., a New York-based management consulting firm. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

near Fessenden, says, "This farm crisis is going to be with us for many years.

There's no way my generation can keep on farming like my father's did.

You know, be able to buy land and

asks a joking John Bollingherg, a neigh-boring farmer. "Grandfather is living

in Arizona collecting 10 percent on

posit. "The son who bought the land at

this inflated price can't make his pay-ments to the Federal Land Bank. The

grandson is now 25. He's waiting for

Father to go broke so he can buy his land for the same price Grandfather

The writer, author of books on Third

World communities and recently of "Those Days," a North Dakota mem-oir, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

paid way back when, \$50 an acre."

\$300,000" of bank certificates of de-

"Do you know where we are now?"

machinery and pay for it."

Gorbachev Has Reason To Worry

By William Pfaff

P ARIS—It is not wholly fanciful to think of Mikhail Gorbachev as the Kerensky of a new Russian revolution. If, of course, there were to be a new Russian revolution. It is

by no means impossible. His speech on Monday at the observance in Moscow of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, was that of a reformer caught between the intransigents of reaction and the new men who want change and want it quickly — men like Bons Yeltsin, Moscow Communist Party reisin, Moscow Communist Party chief, who had to be rebuked for challenging Mr. Gorbachev's leader-ship and demanding faster change. Mr. Gorbachev tries to appease both sides, which is impossible. Her tries to buy time in which to maneuver

around those who resist the changes he wants to make in Soviet society. Crane Brinton of Harvard, author of a classic prewar study, "The Anatomy of Revolution," wrote of the moderate's plight that "after each crisis the victors tend to split into a more conservative wing holding power and a more radicalized one in opposition." Thus the moderates' base of power steadily narrows and the number of those in opposition increases.

It is a post-revolutionary condi-tion, tending to end in radical seizure of dictatorial power, but it is also a pre-revolutionary phenomenon leading up to the revolution itself.

Alexander Feodorovich Kerensky was a lawyer and political activist who played a leading role in the Provisional Government established in Petrograd (now Leningrad) after the military mutinies and political upheaval which caused the abdication of the czar in February 1917. This government proclaimed civil liberties and generous reforms, but also, fatefully, tried to go

on waging the world war. Kerensky served first as war minister and then as prime minister, but as prime minister he was forced into steadily greater dependence on the Bolshevik left against conservative and counterrevolutionary forces. This ended in the Bolshevik coun d'état in October 1917, and in Kerensky's defeat and exile.

The Soviet Union today certainly is not in a condition like that of czanst Russia in 1917. It experiences no external hammering like what the Russian people underwent in World War I and in their humiliating defeat by Japan in 1904. Nonetheless the future of the Soviet system is far from solid. Mr. Gorbachev's urgency in demanding reform is fully justified. The late Professor Brinton listed

the following among others, as pre-revolutionary conditions:

Inefficient and incompetent government, with major internal stresses.

An energetic, innovative, and productive part of society which feels itself thwarted, checked by the exist. ing system, unable to fulfill itself and its plans, wronged by the system. A conviction among creative people

that important careers no longer open to talent. Thus a "desertion" the intellectuals" - an abandoned sent to the system on the of its most creative members. Finally, there is a loss of confidence

among the rulers themselves, a growing doubt that they are able to cope

with what is happening.
Soviet Russia has in recent years increasingly resembled the Russia of 1916-1917 in every one of those respects. On the other hand, there are fundamental differences. The living standards of the masses of Soviet people have steadily improved (although these will dip, if Mr. Gorbachev's economic reforms are put into practice). The international situation is improving. Elites still see the roling party as the only possible vehicle for cha and they work inside it, not outside. People are fearful of change. There is no popular sense of things ending, or anticipation of dramatic change.

It is the ruling group in the Soviet Union which is driven by a sense of impending crisis. The usual pattern is reversed. It is the leadership which demands vast changes, and believes that without them the country's condition will minously deteriorate. Ordinary people, the bureaucracies of government and industry, by and large are complacent and obstruct reform. Professor Brinton added, dryly,

that even when a society's condition is stagnant or in decline, and elits begin to sense that something is going to break, they still "never seem to expect revolution for themselves, but only for their children." It always comes rudely, as a surprise, after the reformers home failed. reformers have failed - or when they have run out of time. International Herald Tribune.

C Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: A Step to the West PARIS - [A Herald editorial says:] If the report that the United States

pose a land ceiling and redistribute land from large to small. But suggest that to a Midwestern farmer and he may call the sheriff. The cry of "Land has acquired a coaling station on the Sandwich Islands be true, it is a step in the right direction. Such is a step in the right direction. Such is the geographical situation of Honolulu that it must always be a half-way station for all steamers, going or coming between San Francisco and the Asian and Oceanican ports. The accusition must have the property of the state of the sta when absentee landlordism runs 60-70 percent. No constituency yet exists either for redistributing land or for quisition must have another signifi-cance. It will show that the Great Republic intends to make a supreme it tough for a young man to enter farming. Eighty years ngo all he need-ed was a team of horses, a few tools effort to regain her lost supremacy upon the sea. We sincerely hope that Pearl River harbor, Hawaii, has been acquired by the United States.

1912: Turkey Rebuffed

PARIS — Turkey, apparently recognizing the defeat of her armies as complete, has requested France to arrange an armistice, but this request Don Musha, an ex-marine Victnam has been promptly refused as unacceptable to the Balkan States, which

would be unwilling to allow Turkey respite in which to reorganize her shattered forces. The conviction provails in Athens that the allies will not stay their hand until they have driven the Turks from Enrope, and that they will dictate their own terms of peace in Constantinople.

1937: Manila Beckons WASHINGTON - President Ma-

nuel Quezon's assurance of Pinlippine cooperation in any move by American or other foreign firms to transfer their Far Eastern be ters from Shanghai to Manila was enthusiastically received here today [Nov. 4]. With the losses of foreign traders in Shanghai already totaling more than \$100 million as the result of the Sino-Japanese war, business interests believed that shifting their trading centers to Manila might offer a temporary solution to the trade problem in the Far East, in the event that Japan continues its military activities in Shanghai.

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By William Piali ARIS—It is not wholly fact to think of Mikhail Gothet the Kerensky of a new Residention. If, of course, there were a resident to the Resident be a new Russian revolution no means impossible.

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OPINION

as Reason An Official Dose of Medium Personhood

WASHINGTON — An American lawyer in Moscow in 1965 asked his Intourist guide guards the way to the men's room, slipped out the back of a restaurant and took a taxi to an address he had been given by a Canadian news-man. The politically defunct lawyer was seeking a rendezvous with a former Soviet leader he had spoken with in a -kitchen six years before. At the apartment house, the Ameri-

can was turned away by two burly womon; the man he wanted to see was now a nonperson, existence officially forgot-ten, unavailable to visitors. Frustrated, the lawyer left a note, which was probably delivered to the KGB.

The American was Richard Nixon; the Russian, Nikita Khrushchev. I recall that abortive altempt to reach a Soviet non-person on reading Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the 70th anniversary of Lenin's overthrow of the Kerensky government that had replaced the czar. Mr. Gorbachev chose to mention Khrushchev favorably, making permissible the discussion of his regime in history books. Do not be seduced into thinking that

"Mr. Gorbachev has suddenly been seized by a desire to let his people learn the truth about their past. Communist history never allows scholars to discover the way things really were; on the contrary, it directs them to reshape the facts to advance the party's current line. The authorized Gorbachev version of

Soviet history has disappointed détenteniks, who thought he would strike a blow for credibility by endorsing Khrushchev's secret exconation of Staim's bloody dic-atorship. Many are dismayed by his wor-shipful obesances to Lenin, by his support of Stalin as the legitimate party heir against Trotsky deviationism, by his justification of the nonaggression pact with the Nazis, and by his halfhearted plug for Nikolai Bukharin, the economic pragmafist executed by Stalin.

That version, produced after 56 days in the wilderness, shows Mr. Gorbachev trymg to position himself between the exreanes of entrenched party bureaucrats and change-minded "reformers" who want heavier doses of perestroika and glasnost. Apparently in trouble, he has come back from the cutting edge; that may explain his recent diplomatic flourdering and crackdown on dissenters.

What else would cause him to reach back to single out for praise Feliks Dzerzhinsky, founder of the feared Cheka that became Stalin's secret police? It is not for nothing, as the Russians say, that Lubvanka Prison, headquarters of the KGB, is on Dzerzhinsky Square.

Mr. Gorbachev is the protégé of the

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

. By William Safire

KGB's Yuri Andropov, and his evocation of the fearsome Feliks in this latest revision of Soviet history is a cogent reminder to those who would seize power from him that the secret police, not the party bureaucracy, is the source of his control of the Polithuro. Although he criticized some of Stalin's crimes, he pointedly omitted any criticism of Lavrenti Beria, the secret police chief killed soon after Stalin died. The heirs of Feliks Dzer-

zhinsky can do no wrong. One sentence must have been painful for Mr. Gorbachev to read out: "The Stalin personality cult ... was alien to the nature of socialism." A week before, Boris Yeltsin, his handpicked Moscow party chief who kicked over the Grishin urn, denounced the general secretary for

establishing his own personality cult.
Of course that charge is true, Americans accustomed to presidential buildups think nothing of it, but Communists know that a personality cult is a Stalinstyle challenge to collective party-KGB-

Red Army balance. That accusation is now in the Moscow air, despite its at-tempted suppression by Tass, and it weakens the leader who must denounce Stalin's cult while establishing his own.

The desperate backtracking evident in this week's speech suggests that the man who needs a summit meeting now, to reassert authority at home, is not President Reagan but Mr. Gorbachev. Not for nothing (that style is getting to me) did the Soviet leader speak assuredly of "the third and fourth Soviet-U.S. summits" the fourth being a Reagan visit to Mos-cow next summer, which some of us had not yet put on our travel schedules.

In his symbolic rejiggering of the fig-ures of the past, and in bestowing medi-um personhood on a predecessor who could not receive an American visitor, Mr. Gorbachev promises his power elite that the successor to Dzerzhinsky and Andropov will break few Stalinist icons. In his studied abuse of history, he tells the rest of the world that truth to a dedicated Communist is whatever story serves his present purpose.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The FAO Election: Saouma Has Been a Strong Leader

ture Organization has intensified in recent months because the election of a director-general for a six-year term is coming on Nov. 9. There are two candi-dates: the incumbent, Edouard Saouma of Lebanon, and Moise Mensah of Benin, deputy director of the International Fund for Agricultural Development

The FAO has accomplished much during Mr. Saouma's stewardship. Despite some recent criticisms, reported in some sectors of the Western press, he has proved a strong and effective leader who has upheld the organization's independence. He was characterized by The Economist in 1984 as "having little patience with the gentlemanly procrastination that some of his opposite numbers

call interagency coordination."

The FAO was transformed from a primarily technical organization into a development agency under the leadership of B.R. Sen of India, who was the first head of any major UN agency from a develop-ing country. An idealist and a visionary, Mr. Sen was especially sensitive to the needs of newly independent countries. Under Mr. Saouma, the change in the organization's status gathered momenturn. He shifted the emphasis from long-term theoretical studies to more practical programs within countries.

One example of this is the Technical Cooperation Program, established in 1976 to provide small-scale, short-term assistance. In contrast with the approval processes for projects of many development agencies, which usually take several months and sometimes more than a year,

Interest in the UN Food and Agricul- Program are often approved within a

month of the request from a government. The main theme of Mr. Saouma's adnistration has been food security. A food-security assistance plan was estab-lished by the FAO in 1976 to encourage the development of food reserves. In 1982 the concept of food security was broadened, with the goal of ensuring that all people at all times have access to the basic foods that they need. A moral commitment to this goal was affirmed in the adoption of a world food security compact at the 1985 FAO conference.

Since the main problems with regard to food security have been in Africa, the FAO has focused on it during the 1980s. For more than a decade it has warned the world about the food situation in Africa. Its global information and early warning system first reported on the threat of a major African food crisis in early 1983, and it has been involved in both emergency and long-term assistance.

If the FAO is one of the most effective UN agencies, why has it been criticized? The reasons are many. Like those of most UN agencies, its information department has not been very effective in communi-cating to the Western media the full range of the agency's activities and the results of its programs. Also, food and agriculture emcompass so many issues and problems that very few people have a full picture of the FAO's extensive range of activities.

In recent years, when United Nationsbashing has been popular in certain quarters, negative and sometimes biased reports have appeared. Large organizations have been critically reviewed, whereas projects under the Technical Cooperation smaller ones — even though they may

have been less effective - have received more than their fair share of praise. Having advised nearly all the UN encies, we would rate the FAO as one the best. It compares favorably with

the large national agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture or the Canadian Ministry of Agriculture. It takes a strong leader to run a major organization such as the FAO, and any strong leader has supporters and detrac tors. Irrespective of who wins the FAO election, when the history of the organization under Mr. Saouma is written he will undoubtedly be considered as one of the most effective heads of any UN agency.

ASIT K. BISWAS, MARGARET BISWAS. Oxford, England.

Mr. and Mrs. Biswas are consultants on rironmental issues and rural development Mr. Biswas is president of the International Society for Ecological Modeling in Oxford.

Arms Control: A Beginning Edwin M. Yoder Jr. ("Fewer Missiles

Will Mean Fewer Options," Sept. 4) asks:
"Why enter an arms control treaty that lowers the nuclear threshold, weakens deterrence and invites adventurism without compensating adjustments in conven-tional and intercontinental weaponry? For show? For politics? For what? The answer: For the first step!

DANIEL R. GOULD.

It Might Clear the Air

for a Gas Tax" (Oct. 30), "would put a where I will be able to afford a Porsche or useful restraint on the rate at which the a Ferran, they will pass a law setting United States is burning oil," and at the same time it "would also do wonders for the atmosphere in the stock market." Not to mention the atmosphere outside.

> GABRIELE SCIMEMI, Deputy Director. Environment Directorate. OECD. Paris.

A Man's BMW Is His Castle The question of having a speed limit

on the autobahn can certainly be debated. But for Ferdinand Protzman ("Are Germany's Speeders Driven by More Than Fuel?" Oct. 26) to call West Germany "an otherwise tightly regulated society" shows very little understanding of the country. Having lived many years abroad in Europe, the United States and Canada, I consider West Germany one of the most liberal countries on Earth.

HANS-OTTO HARBERTS. Hamburg.

If West Germany were really a "tightly regulated society," we Germans would long have had a speed limit. E. STIEF.

Mr. Protzman's article on West Germany's wide-open autobahns made a few good points. Having lived in West Germany for the past 14 years, I have developed a love-hate relationship with these strips of tarmac and their aggressive, selfstyled Rennfahrer, or race drivers. My rational self tells me that speed limits are A gasoline tax, according to the necessary. On the other hand, my greatest Washington Post editorial "The Case fear is that when I finally reach the point

speed limits the day I pick up the car. CHUCK MOUTOUX.

Two Killings in Indiana

The Washington Post editorial "Don't Execute Youngsters" (Oct. 1) seeks to make understandable the horror which many Europeans feel regarding the death sentence given to teen-ager Paula Cooper. As an Indiana resident at the time of the murder. I read the details of the crime in our local paper. They were indeed horrifying -as is the Cooper sentence, in part due to its arbitrariness.

A few years ago, an elderly man was stopped by a teen-age couple in South Bend, Indiana, and the young woman engaged him in a conversation. The young man struck the elderly man on the head with an iron bar, killing him. The youngsters took his car and were later found enjoying themselves at an amusement park. The young man was not under the influence of drugs or alcohol. He was convicted of involuntary manslaughter and given a light sentence.

MARIE REIMERS.

Plain Lord Alfred Douglas

Both T.J. Roctenwald Jr. (Letters, Oct. /) and William Safire blew it. Lord Alfred Douglas had this title as younger son of the Marquess of Queensbury and should be referred to as Lord Alfred Douglas or, if abbreviation is needed, Lord Alfred. E.M. FURNESS.

MEANWHILE

most anything, excepting perhaps printer's ink. I've had to defame my own kin from time to time, putting in the paper

Old Friends,

Look Again

By Joe Murray

UFKIN, Texas — I saw an old

I friend on the other side of the

street and waved. He looked right

through me and then looked away.

That's the trouble with old friends, es-

figure out what I'd done to make him

angry with me. Heaven knows, it could

out against and he is for, or vice versa.

Something involving the law that in-volved his kin. Blood is thicker than

I spent the rest of the day trying to

Something that the paper has come

pecially if you edit the newspaper.

be any number of things:

why they were put in jail.

Something that did not get in the paper at all — an anniversary, a graduation, a funeral notice, a pie supper, a birth announcement. The world seems equally divided between those people wanting to get their name in the paper and those wanting to keep it out. Seems that I'm always having to do the oppo-

site of what they want.

Like everybody else, I think I have it harder than anybody else. Probably it's much the same with other jobs.

If you're a policeman and a friend snubs you, you have to wonder if any cf your recent arrests were of his family. If you're a teacher, you review in your mind who you've had to flunk lately.

If you're a shopkeeper, could be that one of your clerks refused to cash his check of questioned his credit. If you're a preacher ... well, it's

a wonder you can even walk the streets. Preachers have almost equal opportunity for offending folks as editors. Editors are given the edge, however, in that ours is a daily pulpit.

But even over a period of years, an editor cannot possibly get around to writing something to aggravate every-body. To make up for that, we have a staff of other editors and reporters for whom we are responsible.

But maybe I read too much into people reading the paper. I remember several years ago I waved at a fellow and he looked at me as if I didn't exist. I worried for days about that. Since he was a senior citizen, I figured it must have had to do with a program for the aging that the paper had perhaps slighted.

A week later, my wife happened to mention she had seen him at the grocery store and they'd had a nice chat. "Did you know he was going to have surgery?" she asked. "He said he has cataracts so bad he can hardly see to get around." That's the trouble with old friends.

Cox News Service.

How international do you require a country to be?

Throughout its history, the Netherlands has always been very internationally oriented. This is evident from an entry made in a 17th-century ship's logbook: "Wherever you go, you find the Dutch," wrote the captain. This statement is just as valid today, as it was three centuries ago. For Dutch trade and industry still considers the whole world its area of operation.

However, since the 17th century the world has also been coming to the Netherlands. International influences not only reached our country through intensive overseas trade. But also through the arrival of many people of other countries who came to the

Netherlands seeking their fortune. The assimilation of these influences has given our country its pronounced international character. For many foreign enterprises, this international touch has been one of the major reasons for starting operations in the Netherlands. This aspect can also be extremely important for your company once you decide to "go international", with the aim of reaching the European market. After all, our international orientation can provide your company with a solid base. We have the experience, the know-how and the connections.

Moreover, our central location and highly developed infrastructure, with perfect connections throughout the European market, provide you with optimal transport possibilities. You can avail yourself of an extensive distribution system with advanced logistic methods, supported by the latest developments in telecommunications.

Another important advantage is the compact size of our country giving you quick access to all necessary facilities. Your company can save a lot of valuable time. And achieve high returns.

We'd also like to point out a few additional factors which could favourably influence your activities in the Netherlands. Such as our stable currency and strong private sector. Our vast financial and techno-

logical expertise. The availability of qualified personnel at all levels. And, last but not least, the incentives policy of the Dutch government.

The Netherlands Foreign Investment Agency plays an active role with regard to this policy. With advice and guidance. And by helping you during the decision-making phase with information tailored to your specific requirements.

To date, more than 3,500 foreign companies have successfully established operations in the Netherlands. Once again, proof of our strong international orientation.

And for you, perhaps an indication of what the Netherlands can mean to the entrepreneur. If you would like more detailed information about investing in the Netherlands, write us or call. Or contact our

consultant in your own country. For, as the captain said: "Wherever you go, you find the Dutch."

In the Netherlands:

Netherlands Foreign Investment Agency, Office for Europe, P.O. Box 20101, 2500 EC The Hague, Mr. Hubert Tabbers, Phone: (31)(70)797029/797645. In the United Kingdom:

Peter Biddlecombe Associates, 6th Floor, 6, Vigo Street, London W1X 1AH, Phone: (1) 4375927.



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Pushing the Limits of Change

Glasnost Runs Into a Reluctant, and Still Powerful, Party

By Philip Taubman New York Times Service MOSCOW - Mikhail S. Gorbachev's stated vision of a more open and democratic Soviet Union has emerged from two tests in recent

days somewhat battered by the realities of the Communist system. The two tests - Mr. Gorbachev's review of Soviet history on Monday and the earlier handling of Boris N. Yeltsin's threat to resign as head of the Moscow party orga-nization — have demonstrated the limits of openness and served as a reminder of how different Mr. Gor-

from Western practices. The clear message has been that the Communist Party retains the power to determine the boundaries of news coverage and public de-bate, as well as the shape of Soviet history, and intends to exercise it.

bachev's concept of democracy is

Mr. Gorbachev has been unwilling, or unable, to push the limits. The view among most Western diplomats is that, at least in the case of Soviet history, he pressed as far as he could but felt the party was not yet ready to accept a radical new

version of its past. Soviet officials said Mr. Gorbachev, along with other members of the leadership, did not think the Yeltsin affair should be publicized in the Soviet Union because it was

an internal party problem.

Mr. Gorbachev's effort to examine troubled pages in Soviet history, presented in a speech marking the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, opened the door on the past after a hiatus of 25 years, but seemed blunted by the party's continued reluctance to acknowl-

edge past problems.

He said Stalin was guilty of "enormous and unforgivable" crimes, and Mr. Gorbachev restored official respectability to Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Soviet leader from 1953 to 1964, and Nikolai L. Mr. Yakovlev said: "Why do you Bukharin, an associate of Lenin use internal Tass statements? We who was executed by Stalin in don't use your internal state-

1938.

But Mr. Gorbachev did not disclose the full scale of Stalin's excesses and he balanced his criticism didn't you publish this? Nobody to know why it wasn't pub-

NEWS ANALYSIS

short of giving Bukharin the full rehabilitation many had hoped for.
Similar caution, and the hand of

Mr. Yeltsin stunned the party leadership at a Central Committee people inside and outside the party meeting on Oct. 21 by complaining about the pace of change and by questioning Mr. Gorbachev's leadership, according to Soviet offi-cials. No information about Mr. Yeltsin's action has been reported as yet in the Soviet press.

The two issues coalesced Tuesday when one of Mr. Gorbachev's closest colleagues, Alexander N. Yakoviev, a full member of the Politburo, fielded questions that focused on the Yeltsin affair and So-viet history. When the news conference was broadcast Tuesday evening after the prime-time news, the exchanges on both subjects were deleted.

At the news conference, Mr. Yakovlev said the Yeltsin affair was an internal party matter that did not belong in the public domain.

"If all internal party matters are discussed by one and all, then there will be no sense in having a party," Mr. Yakovlev said. "This, I think,

Asked why Tass, the official press agency, had reported Satur-day about Mr. Yeltsin's resignation threat, but then advised Soviet yound the version of history present-newspapers not to print the report, ed by Mr. Gorbachev.

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tion to development. He stopped seems to know why it wasn't published."

A Tass report about the Tuesday news conference included an ab-breviated account of Mr. Yakovlev's remarks about Mr. Yeltsin. Mr. Yakovlev was asked whether censorship, has guided the han-dling of Mr. Yeltsin's resignation ed the number of victims of Stalin's purges when Mr. Gorbachev said Monday that "many thousands of

were subjected to wholesale repres sive measures." Some Western historians estimate that millions perished. Mr. Yakovlev replied: "Why do you think if he said millions he

would be speaking more of the truth than if you say thousands? This is your point of view. I know the rumors that persist in the West, but I think that many of these rumors lie on the conscience of certain people.

When asked whether there were any plans to publish Khrushchev's 1956 speech denouncing Stalin, which was delivered in secret to the Central Committee but never printed in the Soviet Union, Mr. Yakovlev said the question had not yet been studied.

Just how much the party's new version of history will govern the work of historians is unclear, and probably will not be apparent for a umber of months.

But in a society where scholarship has long been guided by party views, it seems likely that historians will be cautious about pressing be-

Sakharov Awaits 'Whole Truth' on Stalin

MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov, the Nobel Peace laureate and dissident, said in a rare interview published Wednesday in the weekly Moscow News that "the whole terrible truth" about Stalin's

rule remained to be told.

Mr. Sakharov hailed Nikita S. Khrushchev as an "outstanding world leader" and appealed for an end to "half-truth and suppression" in the Soviet treatment of history. The interview, conducted three days before the speech this week by Mikhail S. Gorbachev that touched on the Stalin period,

Sakharov in the mainstream Soviet press.

"I regard this as another demonstration of glas-nost," Mr. Sakharov said afterward, referring to Mr. Gorbachev's policy of greater openness.

"In his speech, Gorbachev did not tell all the truth that should have been told about the 1930s and 1940s." he added. "Not everything satisfied me. I would have expected, and I hoped for, more."
Mr. Sakharov said he was encouraged by the
announcement that a commission would investigate the extent of repression under Stalin.

Poland Hails 'Soviet Springtime' **But East Germany Remains Cool**

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service applying a selective approach to the message of Mikhail S. Gorba-chev's speech on the Bolshevik

Revolution, depending on whether their own policies reflect or clash with his campaign for political and economic change.

In Poland, where the government is seeking to push through a program of change on the coattails

of Mr. Gorbachev, newspapers ex-ulted Tuesday over the address. Socialism, not only in the Soviet zawy, the Warsaw daily, in a commentary. "The revolution is thrown nto second gear."

In East Germany, the Communist Party newspaper Nenes reserved in its enthusiasm, Poland's Deutschland published the text of reporting sought to award General the speech on its front page, but juxtaposed it with a congratulatory munist Party leader, Zhao Ziyang. ing Mr. Gorbachev.

The accompanying East German
reporting lacked any exultant tone non-Soviet leader to address the

1.20 AM

WARSAW — Moscow's closest
East European allies appear to be without perspective."

The criticism was remarkable since the film, "Repentance," by the Georgian director Tengiz Abduladze, was one of the first to irony in his characterization of Mr. emerge in the Soviet Union under Gorbachev's blueprint for change Mr. Gorbachev's campaign for greater cultural openness. It also has been shown in other East bloc

countries, including Poland. Some diplomatic analysts say that criticism, coupled with extensive East German reporting on the Union, is entering a new stage of Chinese Communist Party Con-development," said Zycie Wars-zawy, the Warsaw daily, in a com-ness of the East German leadership to some aspects of Mr. Gorba-

chev's efforts toward change. If the East German press was Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, a principal supporting role message to the new Chinese Com- in the cast of reformers surround-

Only last week Neues Deutschland Kremlin gathering after Mr. Gorwas unusually outspoken in attack-bachev and the first East bloc lead-

ing a recent Soviet film that dealt er to meet privately with the Soviet The general's speech, which was published in full along with that of Mr. Gorbachev, stressed the water-

shed character of the 70th anniversary celebrations in Moscow. There was perhaps unintended as a "Soviet springtime." That appeared to evoke the phrase "Prague Spring," what was used to describe the changes in Czechoslovak Com-munist policy that led in 1968 to

the Soviet invasion.

But General Jaruzelski went on to say: "Transformations reaching to the core are coming. They reflect the objective regularity of historical development. This is, therefore, a

lasting and irreversible process."

Most East bloc governments
have thrown themselves in recent months into programs of economic change, usually coupled with more cautious political changes. Some have exploited the room for action created by Mr. Gorbachev's own policies; others appear to be seek-ing Soviet favor by following what they perceive to be Moscow's lead.

But while Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria have announced drastic changes, the leaders of East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Romania have been more cautious.

Diplomatic analysts said this appeared to be reflected in the reactions to Mr. Gorbachev's speech, which East bloc leaders apparently were studying closely for clues to the relative support within the So-viet leadership for his program of

That, in turn, would enable them to gauge the measure of their own commitment to policies of change, the analysts said.

Too Much, Too Fast? Western Analysts Can't Make Up Their Minds

By Barry James ternational Herald Tribune

International Herald Tribune
Mikhail S. Gorbachev's speech on the 70th anniversary of the Russian revolution has produced widely divergent interpretations among

political analysts in the West.

Those interpretations often reflect the general views of the analysts about the nature of Soviet society and the likelihood of Mr. Gorbachev's achieving deep-rooted

The disagreement is particularly intense over the significance of Mr. Gorbachev's treatment of the Stalin era. One specialist said that the speech was "infinitely more timid" than that of Nikita S. Khrushchev 31 years ago, but another called it courageous and bold.

considered from various aspects, like a glass that is either half empty

"I think Gorbachev was able to give the sense that the glass is slow-ly, painfully but definitely filling up," he said, "His speech gives a sense of the dynamics involved."

Egon Bahr, the architect of West Germany's Ostpolitik under Chan-cellor Willy Brandt, called the speech "honest," while reflecting Mr. Gorbachev's need to pace his reforms. "There are tendencies to miring factor for the success or failure of reform. That is Mr. Gorbachev's problem."

"My impression is that Gorbachev is obviously in trouble at home," said Josef Joffe, foreign editor of the Süddeutsche Zeitung in Munich. "This was a Gorbachev we have not seen before now - a leader who is cautious and conservative. I would think he has finally taken cognizance of the fact that you can't rebuild a 70-year-old system the way American presidents invent a new Jerusalem every four

Andrew Pierre, director general of the Atlantic Institute in Paris, while agreeing the speech was cau-tious, said that "we don't know cal sense or whether it was a stratethe International Institute for Stra-tegic Studies in London, also be-lieves that Mr. Gorbachev is having to pull in his horns in the face of

domestic opposition. "A sense of the obstruction that Gorbachev is encountering can be judged by comparing his speech with Khrushchev's Stalin speech he said. "Admittedly, that was se cret and Gorbachev's was public. However, the fact remains that Khrushchev was precise and far-reaching in his analysis of Stalin's crimes, while Gorbachev was infinitely more timid."

Perhaps, some experts believe, expectations were too high to begin

We were led by leaks coming Cesare Merlini, president of the Institute for International Affairs in Rome, said the speech could be revising Soviet history, said Richwas going to be a major speech revising Soviet history," said Rich-ard Pipes, a Harvard University historian, who has served as a National Security Council specialist on the Soviet Union. "But I don't see how anyone can interpret it in that way.

Mr. Pipes called the speech "a step backwards in some ways." Other experts said the airing of painful historical issues on live tele-

vision was significant in itself. "It was courageous," said William G. Hyland, editor of Foreign Affairs magazine in New York go further and faster than the system can bear." Mr. Bahr said. "The wounds, and that's always danger-regulation of the pace is a deter-ous and therefore bold. He didn't "He obviously opened some old have to go that far on a number of historical issues."

"The main thing," Mr. Hyland added, "is that he has rehabilitated Khrushchev. That's different."

Mr. Hyland said the speech supports the view that Soviet foreign policy will become more accommodating. "He is trying to build a historical case for his own program, and he goes out of his way to link his policies with those of Khrushchev and Lenin," he said.

"It's an enormously important speech, a major political develop-ment, and to dismiss it because it was not a full exposé of the past is to miss the point," said Stephen F. Cohen, a political scientist at Princeton University. "Historical whether it was cautious in a practi- truth isn't the issue. The issue is the great political struggle under way in the Soviet Union."

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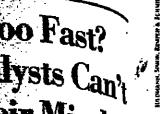
"The must thing " Mr he added, "is that he has rehalf. Khrushches That's diffued Mr. Hyland said the spenie ports the view that South policy will become more the dating. "He is trum u.b. historical case for his own page and he goes out of his and his policies with those of l sheher and Lima" histori "H's an incomount me speech, a major politicile. ment, and is defined by was not a lun expose a me to miss the policy building Coben. a Tantal suce

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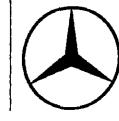
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90 Days Into Peace Pact, Central America Strife Appears to Be Widening

Washington Post Service
MANAGUA — As a peace accord begins to take effect Thursday in five Central American nations, the guns of war are sounding more loudly in the region than they did three months ago when the pact was signed, according to politicians and diplomats.

In the 90 days between Aug. 7.

when the presidents of the five na-tions agreed in Guaremala, and Nov. 5, the first deadline of the accord, there has been a torrent of activity by governments in the region seeking to meet its terms requiring cease-fire, anmesty, political dialogue, nonintervention and

But already many initiatives have done more to delineate than to close differences between govrayed against them, or between sharply opposed governments, ac-cording to regional observers.

As the plan evolved, its Nov. 5 deadline went from being the last day for the five governments to comply with the accord to being the first. The foreign ministers of the region argued during their meeting last week in Costa Rica that it would be premature to assess any overnment's progress at this time. The presidents of Costa Rica, El

Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua now agree that they must complete their efforts toward compliance and face a more definitive collective judgment when they reconvene in another meeting sometime after Jan. 14. As of now, the consensus among

observers in the region is that the accord is very much alive, and very troubled. President Oscar Arias mid-1980s came close to extinction. Sánchez of Costa Rica, the main architect of the plan, said last week

administration and the U.S. Con-

gress.

If the U.S. Congress accepts the administration's proposal for up to \$270 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, the war in Nicaragua will escalate and the leftist Sandinist government has said it will feel forced to reject further compliance no matter what the other nations

If the five presidents eventually deem the pact to be working. Democrats in the Congress will be in a strong position to reject new aid for the rebels, who are known as con-

Since Aug. 7 there have been no fundamental changes in the underlying conflicts in three nations, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. În Nicaragua, an estimated 9,000 contras object to the Sandinista National Liberation Front's pervasive political control, collec-tivist economic policies and tilt toward the Socialist bloc.

The Sandinists, more passionatethan ever, reject the contras as U.S.-salaried mercenaries whose only goal is to recover properties and powers they lost in the 1979

In El Salvador, President José Napoleon Duarte Duarte remains hamstrung by a hard-line military to his right and about 6,000 guernilas to his left whose basic demands have not changed in three years.

In Guatemala the poverty of the majority Indian population and ongoing rightist death-squad murders have brought new recruits to a decades-old movement of about 2.000 Marxist guerrillas who in the A crucial issue now emerging is whether any leader or organization in the region will have enough au-A weakness is that two of the key thority and access to give an un-



KOCH PRAISES 'PEACEMAKER' — Mayor Edward L Koch of New York praised President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador, right, as a peacemaker Tuesday and assailed leftist rebels for seeking power "simply by

virtue of the fact they have arms." He is touring Central America as an unofficial observer of the Arias peace plan and was flown to San Salvador after rebels threatened traffic on the road between the capital and the airport.

4 Are Charged in U.S. With Smuggling Lasers

WASHINGTON — Two Japanese businessmen and two Hungar

ian diplomats have been indicted

ian diplomats have been indicted on charges of smuggling high-technology laser equipment from the United States to Hungary.

The 15-count indictment, which was handed down Tuesday by a federal grand jury in Asheville, North Carolina, capped a three-year investigation by federal authorities into the diversion of U.S. high-technology comment to the high-technology equipment to the

The Japanese and the Hungar-ians are accused of samugaling an American-made laser trimming system from the United States

through Japan to Hungary.
The two Japanese charged were
Yoshio Fujinuma and Keisuke
Katsuta and their company, the Kuriomoto Trading Co. of Tokyo. The two Hungarian diplomats were Istvan Rona and Clara Uitz, who were based in Tokyo at the time of

the technology transfer, which the indictment said took place from May 1982 through November 1982 None of the four have been at

rested, and their whereabouts are rested, and their whereaboats are not known, a Commerce Department spokesman said.

Paul Freedenberg, acting continuous undersecretary for experiadministration, said the laser trialmer was a key component in the production of semiconductors.

According to the indictment, its

two Japanese to purchase the high trimmer in the United States through a North Carolina business man, Charles Moyer, who has below arrested and has pleaded guilty in connection with the affair. The indictreent said Mr. Katsuta then .. ranged to have the system exported

to Japan.

After being shipped to Tokio, the laser system was snuggled from Japan to Budapest in the household effects of Mr. Rona.

Brazil Confronts AIDS-Related Threat: The Urge to Spread It

By Bradley Graham Washington Post Service CAMPINAS, Brazil — Late one

Friday afternoon last month, a 31ear-old man with AIDS visited a local treatment center feeling de-

He had murder on his mind. Lonely and distraught, he had been planning a sexual binge to spread the fatal acquired immune deficiency syndrome widely through Campinas, a city of 850,000 about

an hour's drive north of São Paulo. Dr. Silvia Bellucci, an immunologist at the center, recognized the man's urge. She had seen the same impulse numerous times before in other AIDS victims, this macabre he calmed down." wish to pass the virus to unsuspect-

Soothingly, Dr. Bellucci com-

forted the would-be murderer and drew him back to his senses. "He sat right here on the couch," the doctor recalled during an interview in her outer office. "It was his birthday and he said he was feeling sad and anxious. No one had done anything to celebrate the day.

"He started crying and said he had been thinking of going out and spreading AIDS to at least 50 people. I cried with him, and then we talked for an hour and a haif until

Second to the United States in the number of reported AIDS A weakness is that two of the key actors who can make or break the pact never signed it; the Reagan all sides will accept.

The also knew the visitor from the cases, Brazil is now confronting the

a data-processing firm, and the father of two daughters. Three years ago, he began having homosexual relations and contracted AIDS.

the desire to spread the virus occurs occaine diluted with his own infected blood, exposing about 20 people, ranging in age from 15 to 25, to the risk of contamination. They are

Simply identifying the sufferers of AIDS and easing the physical pain of their final days is said to be insufficient both for the victims and for everyone else's protection. The illness demands psychological

But in developing countries like Brazil, already hard-pressed to provide even basic medical services, the complications and traumas of AIDS go largely unireated.

In one previously unpublicized case in September, according to the center where Dr. Bellucci works, a 29-year-old drug addict who knew he was close to dying of AIDS gave

now being seen at the center.

In the southern city of Floriano-polis, residents have been panicked for two weeks over a police report of a purported pact among a small group of drug addicts to spread AIDS. An 18-year-old girl caught stealing furniture from an apart-ment building where she lived told authorities of the alleged plot. She identified a married couple infected with the virus as the ringleaders.

They were said to have hosted parties at which they mixed their blood with cocaine and used a single syringe to inject it into others.

The accused have denied scheming to spread AIDS. As authorities try to establish the truth, Brazilian newspapers say Florianopólis is swirling with rumors that up to several hundred people may have fallen prey to the alleged plotters and that schoolchildren were fed contaminated chocolates by the group. The virus is not transmitted through food.

Behind the urge to inflict AIDS on others lies a combination of sa-distic and masochistic impulses, doctors say. Resentment against society merges with loneliness, de-spair and disgust with oneself.

"It is a mix of wishes to contaminate others and, as a kind of selfpunishment, to be re-contaminat-ed," said Margo Mair Marques, a

ing to terms with the disease." Often, the impulse is not explicitly articulated but exists subconsciously. "Some victims knowing they have AIDS keep behaving as if they were not infected," she said. "Others say they are not worrying

the intention to infect others." Public insensitivity to those with AIDS has aggravated the problem, according to medical experts. Along with a growing awareness in Brazil this year of the dangers of AIDS, there have been reports of infected persons being expelled from jobs, run out of towns or hunted down by the police. Recent-

Such measures are said to drive

Dr. Bellucci, who has been work-ficials said.

psychologist who treats AIDS victims in Campinas.

"It is usually a phase," she said, "part of the ups and downs of compart of to combat what she calls the "AIDS ghost," an obsession with the fatal disease.

■ Concern in San Francisco AIDS tests will be urged for about 30,000 former patients who received blood at three hospitals in about the consequences of their actions. They say they couldn't care less about passing on the disease. That's really a kind of masking of the intension to infert ather.

percent of blood supplies provided to the Kaiser health-plan hospitals during that period were contami-nated with the AIDS virus. The hospitals are in San Francisco, San

ly, health officials ordered clinics to Lebanon Guerrillas Kill start reporting the names of anyone who has tested positive for AIDS A Member of Militia

KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel victims of the illness deeper into A member of the Israeli-backed depression, or to give rise to anger. South Lebanon Army militia was Some victims choose suicide. In killed and four others were wound-São Paulo, where the majority of the known AIDS cases in Brazil are concentrated, 60 AIDS victims overnight Tuesday, security officials said Wednesday.

months of this year, according to Three other South Lebagon Army fighters were wounded by statistics kept by a medical law mines planted by guerrillas, the of-

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Tutu Cites Pretoria in Mozambique Killings

JOHANNESBURG - Arch- Maputo last Thursday lacked credbishop Desmond M. Tutu, the 1984 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, 278 people died.

In a statement that is bound to South Africa. anger Pretoria, the Anglican leader said that South African denials of rebels, said Monday it took the that country."

Mozambique has said the massacre was carried out by rightist rewhich Maputo says is helped by

involvement in the killings north of strongest exception to accusations

that it masterminded the killings "But the government's outraged protests cut no ice." Archbishop Tutu said. "Developments in Moday of sharing responsibility for a bels of the Mozambican National zambique are forcing more and massacre in Mozambique in which Resistance, known as Renamo, more rational people to the Resistance. capable conclusion that the South African government shares respon-Pretoria, which denies aiding the sibility for the dreadful carnage in

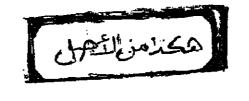
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After a decade of rents, the office apital is firmly rea Excellent Fublic network of them town more attractif be left behind. provinces are offerir business

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parang problems ma server last lune for the Out de l'Immobilier de les and the people working on de nie de la Boene in the lear of the Sth art raisenon said they Too Lid not pos-hom their present quiences." Liberalization

The reason for the current believ state of the office manle in Pans and the success hom in the Westerr suburbs sathe French government's Realization in 1985 of devel-

quant permit or "agreement" minors, which increase the Marc of supply and demand. famorly speculative densitiesm were not allowed at Eurid morethan 1,000 square meters (L200 square varies of office sace without the permission dDATAR, the Franch indusnal development agency

"As soon as the requiremons were waived, developto began building as rapidly a possible. It was a revoluion," says Jean-Ciaude Bourdis head of Bourdais Consulunt "Within two years inesons had bought 2 milhos square meters."

Between 1984 and 1986 arguation and a buildup of demand for central Paris space pushed up rents dramatically." as Robert Lipscomb, partner # Healey and Baker. Real estate professionals now foresee amon to equilibrium with a sowdown in reneal increases, depending on the more to the abute by large companies tod the relaxation of planning obligations in the city center. The open market has created a stimulus for developers and investors — and at the ame time a nagging lear than builders may have gone too far



FRENCH EDMMERCIAL

January 1987

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After a decade of tight space and high rents, the office market in the French capital is finally reaching an equilibrium. Excellent public transport has made a network of new towns and nearby suburbs more attractive to business. Not to be left behind, dynamic cities in the provinces are offering an array of science, business and high-tech parks.

Suburbs

Levallois-Perrei

La Défense-Courbevoie

'N recent years the French government has made determined efforts to decentralize. The French capital, nevertheless, continues to win hands down on office rentals. With half of the office stock of the country, 70 percent of the insurance companies, 96 percent of French bank headquarters and the quasi-totality of the headquarters of multinational companies, Paris remains irresistible. Says Jonathan Driscoll of Féau Hampton Enterprises: "A lot of people will be moving out to the suburbs but I don't think it will be all that difficult to replace them."

Of course the city has its disadvantages — pollution, parking problems, insufficient office space. Still, in response to a survey last June for the Club de l'Immobilier, 60 percent of the people working on the rue de la Boerie in the heart of the 8th arrondissement said they "could not possibly envisage moving zway from their present quarters."

Liberalization

The reason for the current healthy state of the office market in Paris and the building boom in the Western suburbs was the French government's liberalization in 1985 of development permit or "agrément" regulations, which altered the balance of supply and demand. Formerly speculative developers were not allowed to build more than 1,000 square meters (1,200 square yards) of office space without the permission of DATAR, the French industrial development agency.

"As soon as the requirements were waived, developers began building as rapidly as possible. It was a revolution," says Jean-Claude Bourdais, head of Bourdais Consulrants. "Within two years investors had bought 2 million square meters."

Between 1984 and 1986 "stagnation and a buildup of demand for central Paris space pushed up rents dramatically," says Robert Lipscomb, parmer at Healey and Baker. Real estare professionals now foresee a return to equilibrium with a slowdown in rental increases. depending on the move to the suburbs by large companies and the relaxation of planning obligations in the city center.

The open market has created a stimulus for developers and investors - and at the same time a nagging fear that builders may have gone 100 far

too fast. Says Jean-Pierre Porrefair of Entreprises et Regions: "I am convinced that it is impossible to go from a certain framework of rules to total liberalization. In the past, the hedge was very high but once you crossed it you could sell what you had produced. This liberalization could bring about a terrible amount of wasted invest-Choice Markets

Many real estate professionals agree that liberalization has created a more sophisticated market in which the user will have more choice - and

demand more quality. Bourdais says that "there will now be a distinction within neighborhoods. Before, there was a price per square meter for all buildings within the same neighborhood, no matter what the condition of the building. Now owners are going to have to be careful about asking the price that corresponds to what the building offers." Comments Clive Llewellyn, head of Féau Hampton Enterprises: "A top rental in central Paris can reach 3,000 francs per square meter. But users aren't stupid

Paris is attractive — but it

or expand. As the cost of ofrises, both French and foreign companies are getting aclee. Saint-Ouentin-en-Yve lines and Cergy-Pontoise.

Says one real estate adviser: "The situation now is just the opposite of what it has been over the past few years. In the 1970s the demand was for the center of Paris and the center of the regional capitals. Now high tech parks have come of age around cities and while there is not exactly a mass move away from Paris, companies setting up in France are now more willing to consider locations farther away than the prized 'Golden Trian-

La Défense

The move toward the suburbs began in the 1970s, first with a shift toward Neuilly and then across the bridge to La Défense, an office complex created on the doorstep of Parcentral government as an alternative to the Paris office squeeze. Although the com-

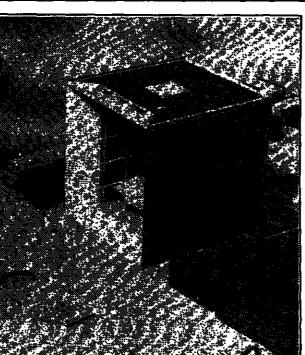
difference between a vague renovation and an entirely renovated building with all the modern conveniences."

The Move Out

doesn't always fit the needs of companies wishing to regroup fice space in the inner city quainted with suburbs to the West and the South as well as the five new towns of Evry, Melun-Senart, Marne-la-Val-

is in the late 1950s by the plex had its ups and downs,

OFFICE VALUES IN WESTERN PARIS SUBURBS OFFICE VALUES IN PARIS January 1987 Rent per m² Rent per m² 1,700/2,200 FF. exceptional sites: Vendême George V - Montaigne Groile - Madeleine 1,000/1,400 FF. 2,700/3,200 FF 1,000/1,500 FF. 800/1,100 FF. 2,000/2,700 FF. ist/2rd orrandissemen 750/1,250 FF. 1,200/1,900 FF. 1,300/3,000 FF. 650/950 FF. 5th/6th/7th arrondssement 2,300/3,000 FF.



700/950 FF.

750/1,000 FF.

700/1,100 FF.

700/1,000 FF.

,200/1,900 FF.



25 offices in France - Subsidiary in New-York

Continentale Investissements which in a joint company with Heron International in July bought "La Colline Nord," the last prime piece of land in La Défense: "The great thing about Paris is that it has managed to keep the architectural beauty of the city and protect it from towers. Still, a loc of space in Paris is sub or semi-standard and people are now asking for quality space - modern efficient space in which to put their computer systems. A lot of buildings constructed 30 or 40 years ago just can't accommoque modern computer equipment and workstations."

Acquired for 170 million

which reinforce the perpendicular aspect and act as the forerunners of what can be the reorganization of La Défense toward the North and South." Developers say that the 35,000 square meters of office accommodation which will be spread over seven individual low-rise buildings adjacent to the cube will be the first project in La Défense to provide raised floors for cabling.

The success of La Défense cleady lifted any stigma investors, developers, and users may have felt about the suburbs. "It is a fact," says an EPAD spokesman, "that the 2 million square meters of office buildings now being put

'As soon as the requirements were waived, developers began building as rapidly as possible. It was a revolution.

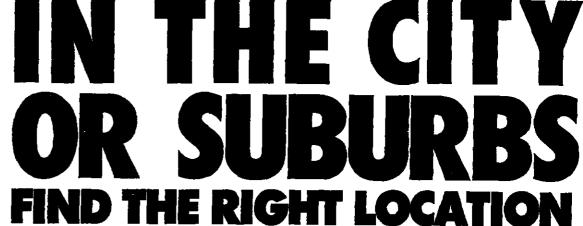
dollars as a turnkey operation from the SAEM Tête Défense, a semi-public body, La Colline Nord forms part of the prestigious La Tête Défense complex, best known for its empty marble cube with 110-meterlong sides designed by the late Danish architect Johan Otto von Spreckeisen. The walls of the Grande Arche will house 35 floors of offices for 5,000 employees. On either side are low-rise office buildings designed by architect Jean-Pietre Buffi, who says his aim is to "create a series of buildings

have been launched without the success of La Défense." Between two million and three million square meters of offices are being planned in the Western suburbs of Levallois, Puteaux et Courbevoie for 1992 - compared to only 550,000 square meters of new office buildings within Paris. Cassandras say the building spree will lead to a glut. Most professionals, however, say

up in the suburbs would never

(Continued on Page 10)

that the building in the sub-



1,100/2,500 FF.

900/1,300 FF.

900/1,400 FF.

1,300/2,200 FF.

1,750/2,500 FF.

1,500/2,200 FF.

900/2,500 FF.

president of Feau Enterprises:

"I think the turnaround at La

Défense was one of the major

success stories of the past few

years. It came from being a

white elephant disaster and to-

rally unlettable to a highly

Comments Paul Raingold,

managing director of Générale

successful operation."

2th/13th orrandissement

8th/19th/20th arrandissemen

particularly after the oil crisis

in 1974, it is now "95 percent"

finished according to officials

at the Etablissement Public

pour l'Amenagement de la

Défense (EPAD), the public

body in charge of planning at

La Défense, which qualifies

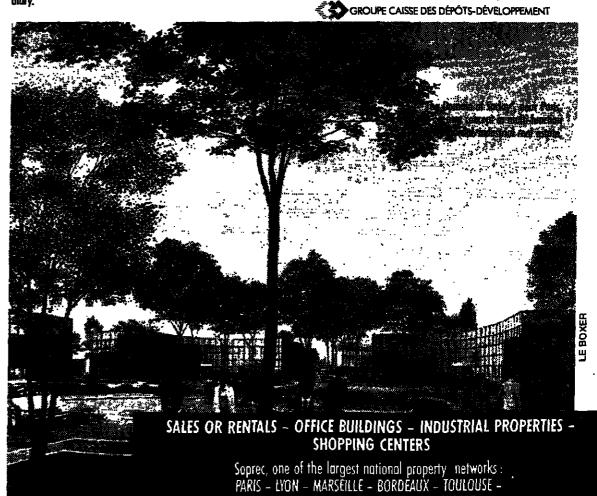
the project as a "total suc-

cess." Says Clive Llewellyn,



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MONTPELLIER - LILLE - NANTES - GRENOBLE

New branch office openings in 1988: Strasbourg and Barcelona (Spain)

French Commercial Real Estate (Continued from Page 9)

urbs will simply lead to more choice. Says Clive Liellewyn of Féau Hampton Enterprises: "The question of overproduction in the Western suburbs is one of quality not quantity. It is probably the older, less well-located buildings which will suffer most, not those just going up. But we are defi-

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selection, construction plans and techniques.

nitely moving toward a situation where there is a choice in the Western suburbs."

High Tech The suburbs of Paris have lent themselves admirably to the development of high tech parks. CGI, the leader in France of rental parks, has 27

of these centers in France, 22

MEUNIER PROMOTION,

THE COMPANY BUILDER

of which are located around the Paris area. One of the most important of these areas is the Cité Scientifique Paris Sud, where the company has 700,000 square meters of hightech buildings. This area, situated between the new towns of Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines and Evry, is home to

PROMOTION

GROUPE BNP

8,000 high-tech enterprises, including Thomson, Matra, IBM, the CGE, and Alcatel.

Besides Saint-Quentin-en-

Yvelines to the west, which has attracted the headquarters of the French construction giant, Bouygues, and Electronique Serge Dassault, the four other new towns of Evry, Marne-la-Vallée, Melun-Sénart and Cergy-Pontoise, have also acted as attractive poles for companies wishing either to regroup or to pay rents which are sometimes as low as 500 francs per square meter. The extension of the RER and the construction of the "Francilienne," a highway network which will link all the new towns in the next few years, has given an addiDescartes, a future technological park, brings in 30,000 dients a year. The Ecole Superieure des Ingénieurs en Electronique et Electrotechnique and the prestigious Ecole National des Ponts et Chaussées, as well as Honda, Control Data, Danzas and IBM, have all set up operations in

Jean-Paul Bertheau, assistant general manager of Meunier Promotion, 2 subsidiary of the Banque Nationale de Paris, recalls: "In 1974 there were a few low-cost housing projects, a shopping center and a parking lot with 5,000 places and not one empty office building." Since that time Meunier has built 100,000 square meters of office

Paris is attractive — but it doesn't always fit the needs of companies wishing to regroup or expand.

tional boost to the activity of the expanding new rowns.

Once companies have made the move out of Paris, they often start to expand in earnest. In Evry, where high-tech companies such as Hewlett Packard and Digital have located, 60 percent of the new jobs created last year were in resident companies compared with 70 percent created by new companies in 1985. Marne-la-Vallée

Marne-la-Vallée, at only 12 kilometers from Paris, is the closest of all the new towns to the city center. An area of rich farmland some 15 years ago, this rapidly developing area, composed of 15,000 hectares of land spread over 26 communes, has attracted companies such as Bull, whose Training Center at the Cité

buildings with 300,000 square meters being planned.

Mame's real claim to fame is Eurodisneyland, "a fantastic calling card," according to Jean-Marie Boyer of EPA-MARNE, the public body in charge of developing Marnela-Vallée. "The arrival of the RER would have been inconceivable before Disney decided to set up there. And it has brought a lot of private companies out here. The choice of Mame-la-Vallee by Eurodisneyland has really given a notoricty and a certain status to this new town."

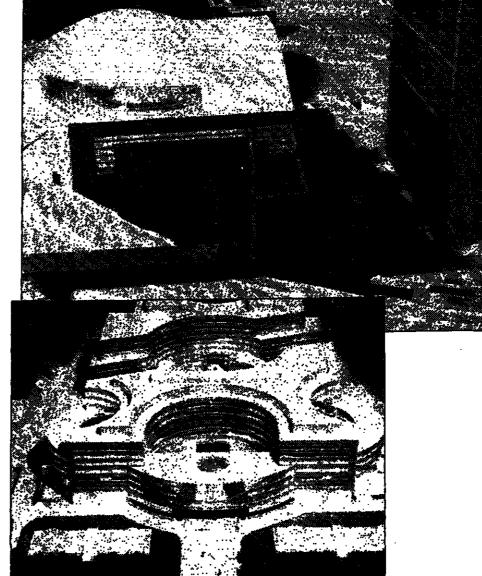
Financing The French have long held love affair with real estate.

rental or leasing. SICOMTs creare SCPI's (Sociétés civiles provide leasing facilities with de placement immobilier). a purchase option for the ten-These companies are set up by ant at the end of the contract. banks who wish to offer their In addition, the SICOMI can clients the opportunity of owning shares in real estate acquire property for its own mutual funds for a minimal account as a permanent investment. In exchange for tax exinvestment. This formula has oneration, the Sicomi has to proved so successful that, acdistribute at least 85 percent cording to a study by Auguste of its annual profit to its Thouard, investment in shareholders. SCPI's has grown from 8.5

Interbail, a SICOMI created by the Crédit Commercial

t annual return on his investment." Total investment in SICOMI's over the past 20 years has amounted to 155 billion francs. Of that, Interbail's part is 700 million "The market will continue

to have a strong demand, mainly from service companies and we'll see rents continuing to rise and the capital continuing to attract foreign investors. Hopefully there will



However, 25 direct ownership in residential property has declined over the past decade, legislation was introduced to

Paris Intramuros

180 people — 10,000 corporations located every year 600 appraisals in 1986 — 180,000 square meters of offices rented

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International Director

HERE is more to Paris than the "Golden Triangle," an area that extends from Trocadéro to the Porte Maillot and Opera. The Paris city government has carried out extensive efforts to redevelop the cast of Paris — a traditional area for small shopkeepers and crafts-

the center of Paris (not counting the 4.5 hectares of land at Dupleix to be sold by the Defense Ministry) — will be a 1.5 billion franc project by the French company GFF. They plan to build a 3-hectare park and office complex over the new station for the TGV Atlantique (train grande vitesse), which will link Paris to Bordeaux in three hours. The complex - the Nord-Pont with 43,000 square meters of

pend on easing local planning restrictions. At any rate, this is one area planners will be turning their attention to in the future. Szys Clive Llewellyn of Féau Hampton Enterprises: "I think the space problem in the area of the Stock Exchange is one of the major problems in Paris today."

This Advertising Section was written by Harriet Welty-Rochefort



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percent in 1980 to 14 percent be a more fluid market with a de France, a Swiss group com-The SICOMI's (Sociétés immobilières pour le composed of Wintherthur, Interrelaxation in planning regulations, which will make it casimerce et l'industrie) are finanshop Holding, Union de Banques Suisses and a German er to reconstruct buildings incial companies engaged in the side Paris," says Robert long-term financing of comgroup, says that the average Lipscomb of Healey and shareholder is a "family man mercial or industrial buildings, either through direct interested in making a 7 permen which, unlike the west of home has been on the Bouleoffices and shops and the Sud-Paris, has virtually no compavard Raspail since 1931, is cur-Pont with 30,000 square merently negotiating with the ters of offices and shops ny headquarters. As a part of the extensive development city for a location within the will be linked by pedestrian new Bercy development. "It is galleries. The complex will be plan of the area, 300,000 square meters (360,000 square true," says Henry Pillsbury of designed by French architect the American Center, "that yards) of new offices will be Jean Willerval the Montparnasse of the '80s Developers are also watchbuilt, excluding the new Minhas now shifted to the area ing is the Stock Exchange. istry of Finance. The Ameribehind the Bastille." can Center, whose traditional where space has become ex-Although Montparnasse ceedingly tight due to deregumay no longer be the hotbed lation and the growth of fiof artistic talent that it once nancial service companies. was, the 57-story Tour Mont-Some rumors would have a **Bourdais** days a week parnasse built in the '70s has "Financial City" being set up transformed it into an active outside Paris. Others expect expansion probably closer to office area. The next major Commercial Real Estate Consulting development in Montpamasse home, in the Garment Dis-Valuation, property management, investment, consulting agency (offices, industrial premises, shops). - probably one of the last in trict, though this would de-

what Is the

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The Spread

Close on the healt of IBM

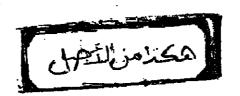
Bourgues and Spie Back

RENCH businessman H Jean-Jacques Land works at the U.S. comper Black and Decker in the longiburb of Darcelly and is rigular on the Pans-Lyon. IO ma — sometimes even does the train in the morn ignimum to Lyon the same orang Parrick Geffrag, busiess manager for Monsanto Agriculture Company in Isle Abean, a new town ourside d lion, travels to Paris two

The French national railand company estimates that approximately 9,000 people like liand and Gerical crissone france every day. Going n Pans from Lyon — equivabur to going from Los Angels to San Francisco — is, for most French businessmen, heat admitted prize

Hewlett Packard in Grenoble says that some of its emplaces make so many trips manage of 50 return trips in the work - to Paris that the company has set up an inhouse travel agency.

While the overwheating majority of beadquarters of minationals remain in Paris more and more firms have at up branches in the province Says Jean-Clair Maurel dinoral of SOPREC, 2 real cate subsidiary of the Causse des Depots, which owns 58,000 square meters of cihas all over France: "Over the past decade improved airbacand main service 25 well 25 demanunications have creanarker in the provinces which is both spontaneous and roluntary. Many compaare particularly foreign ones. at to go to the provinces." cording to the magazine Emprises et Regions." the the market in the provinces ha increased 60 percent over the past two years, from 153,400 square meters of new offices in 1984 to 246,000 square meters last year. water cities - Lyons, Lille, Area, Grenoble, Rennes, ouen, Toulouse, Bordeaux, darcy, Strasbourg, Nice and Marcelle account for 70 process of the commercial



What Is the IQ of your Building?

ADVERTISING SECTION

THESE days, the ques-tion is less facetious than it sounds. Thanks to a handful of truly "smart" or "intelligent" buildings in the United States, Japan and Europe, the question of how to either make an already existing building "intelligene" or to conceive such a building from scratch is very much in the minds of developers and real estate professionals in France

Just recently the French construction giant Bouygues and IBM announced the crearion of a common subsidiary whose specialty will be the research and delivery of turnkey smart buildings. Called IB2 Technologies, the group's target is an estimated 6 to 7 percent of the 70 million square meters of offices potentially interested in the concept of a smart building

Close on the heels of IBM and Bouygues, rival groups Bull and Spie Barignolles also

is a sumual return on his in-

westment." Total investment

SICOMI's over the past it

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announced they would cooperate on technological innovations in offices, particularly pre-cabling systems. Bull cabling systems will install all the computer equipment in Spie's new headquarters at Cergy-Pontoise.

The definition of a smart

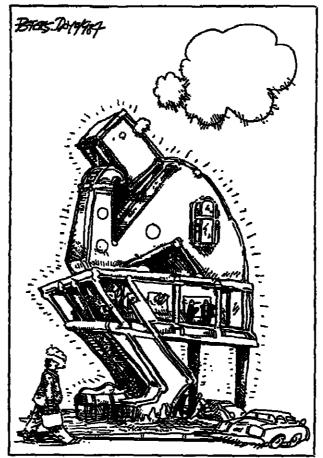
building varies slightly from country to country. Generally speaking, though, a smart building is one with state-ofthe-art office automation, ventilation and security systems. The antithesis of the generation of anonymous skyscrapcrs, a smart building is a lowrise with plenty of natural light, greenery and possibility for the personnel to meet each other around the various patios and attiums designed as crossways. Generally, the archirecture and design of a smart building makes a powerful statement about the company's image.

Says Claude Barbier, general manager of Jones, Lang,

Woomon: "In France there are buildings which are 'intelligent' to varying degrees. Companies such as Bouygues, for example, have created their own buildings with the most sophisticated office automation but for the moment no developer in France has creared a smart building for differ-

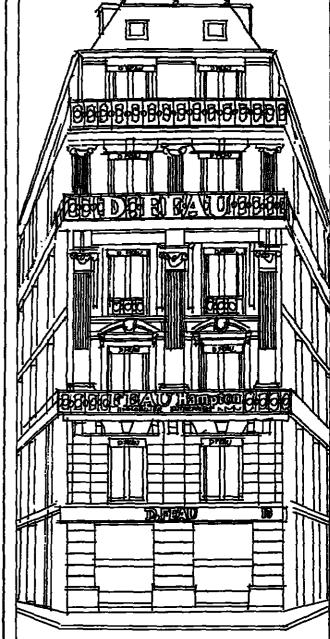
ent users." Recent buildings, however, are tending to be as smart as they can. Auguste- Thouard is currently commercializing the Parc du Bois Briard, 24,000 square meters of offices in the new town of Evry which differ radically from traditional office buildings. Presented as a "shell and core," this hightech building offers numerous combinations of ventilation and a variety of possibilities for cabling. The ceilings, which are almost 4 meters high, will allow users to vary floor level depending on indi-

For British developer Keith King and the KLN architec-

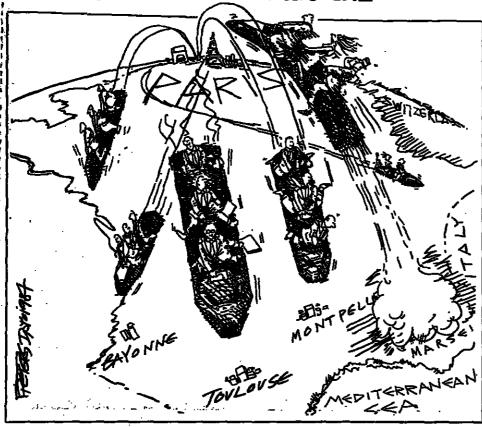


tural firm which has designed the buildings, technological innovation is the key to the future. Architect Gérard Leroy of KLN says that many buildings are now becoming totally obsolere for high-tech purposes. "Some buildings," he says, "are not being tented because they are just not up to standard." In the future, he says, "users will be asking for buildings which are flexible and adaptable. The ones which are impossible to equip for cabling run the risk of remaining unrented."

In spite of efforts to go even further to meet the technological age, France does not yet have a host of smart buildings. Instead, says Claude Barbier of Jones Lang, "it has smart buildings with different iQ's." The next challenge for developers will be to make existing buildings smarrer and come up with a whole generation of intelligent buildings adapted to the needs of high



The Spread of Shuttle Biz



RENCH businessman Jean-Jacques Liard works at the U.S. cominy Black and Decker in th Lyon suburb of Dardilly and is 2 "regular" on the Paris-Lyon TGV run — sometimes even taking the train in the moming to return to Lyon the same evening. Patrick Geffray, business manager for Monsanto Agriculture Company in Isle d'Abezu, a new town outside of Lyon, travels to Paris two days a week

The French national railroad company estimates that approximately 9,000 people like Liard and Geffray crisscross France every day. Going to Paris from Lyon - equivalent to going from Los Angeles to San Francisco — is, for most French businessmen. just shuttle biz.

Hewlett Packard in Grenoble says that some of its employees make so many trips an average of 50 return trips in the week - to Paris that the company has set up an inhouse travel agency.

While the overwhelming majority of headquarters of multinationals remain in Paris, more and more firms have set up branches in the provinces. Says Jean-Clair Maurel, director of SOPREC, a real estate subsidiary of the Caisse des Depots, which owns 578,000 square meters of offices all over France: "Over the past decade improved airline and train service as well as telecommunications have creared a market in the provinces which is both spontaneous and voluntary. Many companies, particularly foreign ones,

ask to go to the provinces." According to the magazine "Entreprises et Regions," the office market in the provinces has increased 60 percent over the past two years, from 153,400 square meters of new offices in 1984 to 246,000 square meters last year. Twelve cities - Lyons, Lille, Nantes, Grenoble, Rennes, Rouen, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Nancy, Strasbourg, Nice and Marseille - account for 70 percent of the commercial property activity.

From Lille in the north to IBM and Miele, a 1,600-per-Toulouse and Montpellier in the south, the provinces are hotel capacity of 1,000 rooms. "Tectroboles, or In Lyon, second only to scientific business parks are sprouting up on the periphery

of many provincial cities. In Bordeaux, the commercial property market didn't really ger off the ground until 1981 when the Banque Privee de Gestion Financière built 2 Parc Club near Merignac Airport. Since then the regional headquarters of 80 companies, including Agfa-Gevaert, Alcatel, Bouygues and Sodexho, have located there. Other operations such as Bordeaux Lac have attracted companies like

son conference center and a

Paris for its scientific and research industries, municipal authorities have pushed for a scientific center around Gerland, a former slaughterhouse district only 10 minutes from the heart of the city. With Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyons as its hub, Gerland comprises a plethora of biotech or pharmaceutical companies. Another "technopole" in Lyons Ouest includes four "grandes ecoles," and computer, electronic and biotech firms such as Black and Deckprogressed regularly in 1986 with a demand primarily for smaller offices (around 230 meters). Further south, Toulouse and Montpellier have a foothold on the future. Montpel-

er, Bull, Hewlett Packard, IBM and Mericux. According

to Patrick Verdier of Auguste-

Thouard in Lyons, the market

lier, the first city in the world to be equipped on an industrial scale with a fiber optics cable network, has created Montpellier Technopole, which has four main centers of interest: agronomy; new communications; health; and electronics and information processing. Launched by IBM, which screled in Montpellier in 1965, the computer industry and high-tech sectors now account for one third of the city's activities. Says Christian Felix, director of the SOPREC at Montpellier, which has commercialized the Agropolis scientific park for companies in the agricultural processing sector: "There has been such an acceleration of demand in Montpellier that for the past three years the rate of occupancy of new buildings has been 30,000 square meters a year, half for public building, half for private."

Currently there are 100,000 square meters of offices available for rent or sale in the southwestern metropolis of Toulouse, where the main areas for offices are near the airport of Blagnac, Labège in the southeast and "Compans-Caffarelli" in the center of town. Small wonder: the memarket here."

Southern cities tout the good life and the exceptional climate but Lille, with a population of 1.1 million, will have the TGV Nord linking it to Brussels in only 35 minutes, and Amsterdam in two and a half hours. While the Chamber of Commerce says office space in Lille now turns

tropolis of over half a million

people is the home of the

European aeronauries industry

with Aerospatiale and the

Centre National des Etudes

Spatiales as well as foreign

firms such as Motorola, ITT,

Cannon Electric and Bendix.

According to Guy Schlegel of

the Chamber of Commerce of

Toulouse: "The strong accel-

eration of new programs cor-

responds to a very strong de-

mand. From 35,000 to 40,000

square meters of offices are

being rented or sold every

around 28,000 square meters marketed a year, Auguste-Thouard puts the figure for the Lille area at 40,000 square meters. In any event, real esrare professionals hope that the coming of the TGV will bring in new companies. "The TGV is going to redistribute the map toward the North," says Philippe Lieffroy of Ferinel Industries Nord. "It should stimulate the market in the city center and modify the commercial real estate

"The market in the provinces is going well," says Jean-Pierre Portefait of Entreprises et Regions. But, he adds, smaller towns such as Angoulàme or Angers suffer from low offer and could use "a few brave souls" to launch office buildings. "When the offer disappears the demand doesn't make itself known," he says.

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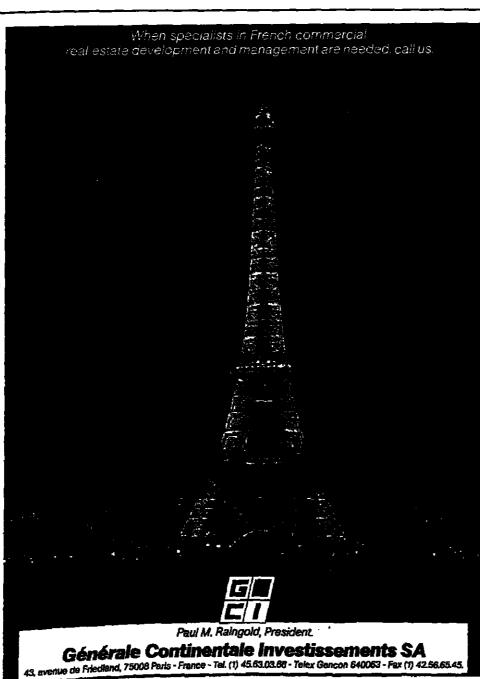
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Satellites, Weapons In Battle of Deception

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service
ABATTERY of new technol-A ogies, some mature, others on the drawing board, will help the United States overcome Soviet efforts to deceive Western spy satellites, according to former govern-ment officials, space experts and

For years, largely without public knowledge, the two superpowers have vied to fool each other's surveillance satellites and the military analysts who interpret top-secret photographs made from space.

Weapons in the war include camouflage, concealment, decoys and misleading deployments of real weapons. Both sides use groundbased radar and computers to track hostile satellites and to predict when they will pass overhead, allowing military units on the ground to hide or disguise sensitive opera-

False deployments of tanks, planes, missiles, command posts and other military installations are seen as important for creating a psychological edge in peacetime and for drawing away enemy fire

from real targets during war. Nuclear arms are supposed to be exempt from such games. The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed in treaties to refrain from interfering with satellite reconnaissance to monitor compliance with nuclear arms agreements. But critics say neither side has completely lived up to the pledge.

The West has long been at a disadvantage in the war of deception because it is difficult to keep fake operations and false deployments secret in an open society. But it has recently made several advances in ways to see through Soviet deception. By the 1990s, military experts say, Western spy satellites will be nearly impossible to track and will be able to see through clouds and outwit enemy camouflage and decoys.

Dino A. Brugioni, a senior reconnaissance official at the Central Intelligence Agency for 34 years before his retirement in 1982, said: There's no doubt that the West has the advantage" in perfecting the new technologies, which rely heavily on advanced materials. electronics, computers and optics.

The KH-11 spy satellite launched last week by the United States boasts technologies that mark a first step in that direction.

The KH-11 has powerful, lightweight engines that allow controllers on the ground to maneuver it in orbit. Future spy satellites will be

enemy equipment.

to create sensors that can record an aircraft hangar. more than the waves of visible light, enabling them to expand from simple black and white images to simultaneous measure-Such sensors could see through camouflage and gather subtle cines about whether "weapons" are made of metal or plastic, whether they are real or fake.

In the Soviet Union, such concealment and deception is called maskirovka. The name is applied to any measure that aims at disg the real picture and showing a false

one to an enemy. Viktor Suvorov, a former Soviet intelligence officer who defected to the West in 1978, says the Soviet military collects data on hostile spy satellites, predicts their orbits and tries to dodge or deceive them.

"No trials of tanks, aircraft, radio sets, radars, or submarines were to be undertaken if, at a particular moment, a hostile satellite was overhead," Mr. Suvorov wrote in his book "Inside the Soviet Army. He said the increasing accuracy of American missiles prompted the production of false targets.

ACCIDENTS of nature have occasionally helped reveal Soviet deception. In his book on the Soviet military, "The Threat," Andrew Cockburn tells how American photo interpreters in the early 1970s discovered that a new ballistic missile submarine had joined the Soviet northern fleet at Polyarnyi on the Barents Sea. But after a storm swept the area the new "submaine" was bent in half.

Mr. Brugioni said such incidents suggest ways for the West to see through some Soviet deception, even without new technologies. "The photo interpreter has all kinds of tricks," he said. "If the Soviets put up dummy aircraft, you never see them being serviced. If they put up rubber dummies and decoys, you see them smashed as the weather and seasons change."

Although the Soviet military is considered a master in the art of satellite deception, the American military has learned a few tricks over the years.

The most common practice is to capable of being refueled, dramati- For instance, during the unsuccess- smoothing body parts so they de- range of the electromagnetic spec- lites, he said.

A second future technique is to soldiers and airmen involved in the build spy satellites out of materials, effort were stationed in Egypt, like those in the "stealth" aircraft, along with their weapons and airthat absorb or disguise radar craft. All their activities were carewaves, making them invisible to fully timed. Whenever a Soviet reconnaissance satellite was to pass Yet another technique would be overhead, the soldiers took cover in The Navy has used such methods

to hide ships at sea, timing their speed of transit to avoid passing satellites. In 1985, for example, an ments of hundreds of distinct parts. American naval force evaded Soviof the electromagnetic spectrum, et detection during its passage across the Atlantic. Its commander, Vice Admiral Henry Mustin, later boasted: "We disappeared from the face of the earth as far as the Soviets were concerned."

Paul B. Stares, a space expert at the Brookings Institution in Washington, said the Navy not only knew how to avoid Soviet satellites but practiced having its ships temporarily sail on false courses in order to trick them.

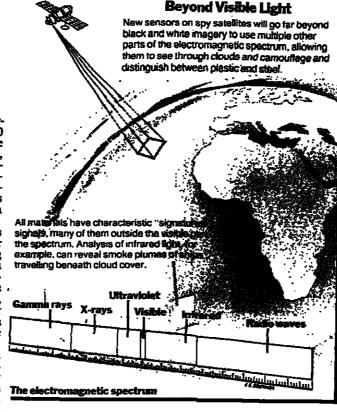
creasingly looking to advanced technologies as a way to outwit the Soviets, experts say. The KH-11s engines, for instance, allow it to move around in orbit and to show up in unexpected places, thwarting attempts to conceal or mislead. "Every time we have a satellite in a position where it's not supposed to be, or launch a new satellite, we see things we've never seen before and don't see again after they catch on" by tracking and predicting the sat-ellite's orbits, said Angelo M. Codevilla, a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution in California and a former staff member of the Senate Intelligence Committee.

The next generation of American spy satellites, the KH-12, will have its engines refueled by military astronauts working from the space shuttles or the proposed space sta-

"Access to filling pumps will allow almost constant maneuvering," said William E. Burrows in his recent book, "Deep Black: Space Espionage and National Security." Such movement, he added, "will make concealment and subterfuge *— maskirovka -*— all the more diffi-

The ultimate way to foster unpredictability is to be invisible - a top-secret endeavor being hotly pursued by designers of military

Stealth techniques are widely used in military fighters, bombers and cruise missiles to reduce their visibility to enemy radar. Two main methods involve replacing metals with lightweight composite materi-



flect them.

Congressional experts on weapcylinder (3.5-metric tons) carrying Earth.
experiments to develop new spaceThe military's aim is to vastly for making stealth satellites.

powerful technique under developer cation of remote chemical analysis, ment is the effort toward satellite Decoys made of wood or plastic sensors that can simultaneously could thus no longer masquerade monitor hundreds of distinct parts as metal. Camouflage would be reof the electromagnetic spectrum, a vealed as canvas rather than fotechnique scientists call "multi-spectral" analysis. The goal is to Penetrating clouds and other jects and to penetrate natural barriers and camouflage.

Paul D. Zimmerman, a physicist and senior associate at the Came- search in Boulder, Colorado, was gie Endowment in Washington, said the process was similar to performing "a rough chemical analysis" of earthly objects from spy satellites several hundred miles away. "Anything that's camouthat way," he said. "You'll be able to see it's physically and chemically different from the thing it's pre-

tending to be. Multispectral techniques were pioneered not by the military but by civilians, in particular the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In the 1970s NASA created two pioneering satellites, Seasat and Landsat, the former stay out of view of Soviet satellites. als that absorb radar signals, and working in the radio-frequency

The American military is in- flect radar signals rather than re- trum and the latter the visible area of the spectrum.

The current generation of Landons say the Pentagon is applying sat satellites have sensors that si-stealth techniques to satellites, an multaneously monitor seven differassertion the Defense Department ent parts of the spectrum. Civilian declined to discuss. It is known, scientists have discovered that however, that in April 1984 the bands can reveal subtle clues about space agency launched a four-ton objects under observation on

age materials including secret ones expand the number of channels being monitored from space in order Perhaps the most exotic and to increase the power and sophisti-

gather subtle clues about the actual barriers is possible when space senphysical makeup of observed ob- sors focus on revealing signals. One day, for example, James A. Coakley Jr., a senior scientist at the National Center for Atmospheric Relooking at a 3.7-micrometer space photo of the ocean, which is in the infrared region. Clouds were nearly invisible. But the picture was cov ered with myriad streaks, which he quickly realized were caused by flaged or decoyed will be seen to be gases from smokestacks of passing ships. "What's really amazing is that you see no signals from the smokestacks in the visible," he said.

"The future is very interesting," said Brian Gordon, a Defense Intelligence Agency analyst, noting that multispectral sensors were under development that could simultaneously monitor 224 parts of the electromagnetic spectrum.

The skies may be crowded in the future" with new kinds of satel-

The Smallpox Quandary

New York Times Service

EN years after smallpox ceased to exist as a human disease, virus experts and public health officials are in a strange quandary: what to do with the last surviving smallpox viruses. These viruses exist today in only

two places, high security laborato-ries in Moscow and at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in At-

Now, on the 10th anniversary of the eradication of smallpox, the experts are questioning whether or not those last stocks of variola virus - the cause of smallpox - should finally be destroyed. "No scientist is working with viable variola virus or is likely to be

Town in South Africa, writing in The Lancet, a medical journal. "To the best of our knowledge," he added, "destruction of all remaining laboratory stocks of variola virus would set the final seal on the attempt to rid the world of this

infectious scourge."

But some specialists have argued that the virus should not be erased from the world, partly because unforeseen research uses might arise in the future and partly because once it was destroyed, it could never be raised from extinction.

The deliberate extinction of a species would be an unprecedente step. But this is a species that, over thousands of years, has killed many millions of people, often killing one in five of those infected and disfiguring many of the survivors.

Now the only surviving represen tatives of the virus are stored in vials kept in freezer lockers at mimis 94 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 70 centigrade).

The high security laboratory in Moscow is now used mainly for diagnostic work on the AIDS virus, according to a doctor who visited there recently. The laboratory at the Centers for Disease Control is also used for other purposes. The last naturally transmitted

case of smallpox occurred in Merka, Somalia, in late October 1977. It is from this case that the 10-year anniversary is dated. In 1978 two cases occurred in

England because the virus accidentally escaped from a research laboratory. There have been many rumors, but no actual cases of smallpox anywhere since then.
Until 1981, research was still

done with the live smallpox virus. particularly for the purpose of comparing it with suspects brought in from rumored smallpox cases anywhere in the world. But that use of the laboratory stocks is no longer necessary because advances molecular biology have provided a safe alternative. Most of the genetic material

collection of circular pieces of DNA called plasmids that can be grown in bacteria. Each plasmid holds a different small portion of

the virus DNA.

plasmid collection.

Dr. Dumbell questioned virologists throughout the world about the desirability of destroying the virus. Of the 61 scientists in 22

second, unit the preservation of openly retained stocks was preferable to destroying them and leaving the possibility that some country was keeping secret stocks for possible use in biological warfare.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr. from the virus is maintained in a countries who responded, only five

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IN BRIEF

Panel Criticizes Rise in Caesareans

WASHINGTON (NYT) — About half of all women who gave birth by
Caesarean section last year in the United States did so unnecessarily and
perhaps dangerously, according to a report issued by a non-profit
organization founded by Ralph Nader.
About 906,000 Caesarean deliveries were performed last year, about
24.1 percent of the total, according to data presented by the Public
Citizen Research Group. The rate of Caesarean sections has quadrupled
over the last 16 years the report said. Dr. Sidney Wolfe, director of the allowed to do so," said Dr. Keith Dumbell of the University of Cape

over the last 16 years, the report said. Dr. Sidney Wolfe, director of the group, said physicians generally agreed that only about 12 to 16 percent of mothers required the procedure.

The reasons for the excessive use of Caesarean sections, the report said, were the "outdated policy" of repeating the procedure for any mother who has already had one and overdiagnosis of abnormal labor and fetal distress. Dr. Wolfe also asserted that the procedure was widely used because Caesarean deliveries are more profitable and more convenient. If the increase in Caesarean deliveries is unchecked, the rate will increase to 40 percent of all births by the year 2,000, the group predicted.

Earth's Temperature on the Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) - The long-debated "greenhouse" warming of Earth could become noticeable in the next decade, according to James Hansen, director of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies. Scientists have warned that Earth's atmosphere is being changed into a greenhousehave warned that Earth's atmosphere is being changed into a great statistic like environment, trapping more heat from the sun than can escape into space — a result of adding carbon dioxide and other gases to Earth's atmosphere, largely through burning fossil fuels and wood.

Added carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has raised the planet's average temperature about 0.6 degrees centigrade (one degree Fahren-heit) during the last creative, but in the coming 100 years the rise could be comed to the coming the control of the coming the control of the control of

heit) during the last century, but in the coming 100 years the rise could be 2 degrees to 5 degrees centigrade, Mr. Hansen added.

The change will result in more extreme days that can affect people, crops, energy use and other parts of society. The most likely results of a warming include increasing rain and snowfall in some areas, warming of the polar regions in winter and a cooling of the upper atmosphere.

Photos Spur Himalayan Yeti Debate

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Himalayan yeti debate has been revived by an English physicist who described a sighting and presented two sets of photographs as evidence during the annual meeting of the American Alpine Club. Anthony B. Wooldridge said he encountered what he believed was a yeti in the Himalayas last year.

His main evidence consists of two sets of photographs taken on March 6, 1986, on an 11,000-foot (3,350-meter) Himalayan trail near India's border with Tibet. One photo shows fresh tracks in snow made by enormous feet with widely splayed big toes. The other, taken from a distance of 450 feet through a wide-angle lens, shows a silhouette of a vaguely human figure. His photographs have prompted skeptical comment even from self-proclaimed yeti believers. Dr. Grover S. Krantz, an anthropologist at Washington State University said, "Those pictures are definitely not of a yeti." By his own account, Dr. Krantz said, Mr. Wooldridge never positively saw the thing move. Dr. Krantz said he was sorry to cast doubt. "I am absolutely convinced that the North American sasquatch exists," he said. Although the photograph is sharp and well exposed, the figure in question is so distant that an enlargement of the image reveals little detail.

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What Markets Need Most Is International Cooperation

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service EW YORK - The stock market has behaved in a worrisome manner this week, and analysts have rounded up the usual suspects. Some fear the dollar might plummet if the central banks are unwilling to support it; others that, in Washington, cutting the budget deficit has stalled; still others that the cuts might be too little to rally the markets or too much for the economy to sustain. Some feel the United States and West Germany are locked in a conflict over how to deal with the crisis; others are unsettled by Reagan administration indecision on the currency question. And some cite the nervousness of stockholders, still shocked by Black Monday, rushing to take profits.

But what ails the market may be deeper: not just the pations to respond to it. "Arnold Toynbee, the British historian and philosopher, maintained that it was wrong to see history as cause-andeffect. That effect follows chise is "inevitable, invariable

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and predictable," he said, but the initiative people take to their encounters is "not a cause, it is a challenge. And its consequence is not an effect; it is a response." Unlike the effect of a cause, the response to a challenge is not predetermined, and is therefore "intrinsically unpredictable."

Thus, in Germany the Great Depression brought Adolf Hitler and Nazism to power; in the United States, it brought Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal. The present turnoil may confront nations with a test comparable to that of the 1930s, and a successful response must achieve now what was not achieved then: a concerting of national policies that turns crisis into constructive change. In the United States, this means a willingness to deal with the Though shrinking the budget deficit and the weakness of the dollar, Though shrinking the budget deficit will not cure all problems, it is hard to see how confidence in America's ability to deal with problems can be restored without political leaders showing that they can work together. Though a genuine plan for restoring fiscal balance may not, in itself, solve the trade problem or restore the dollar, it would prove that the United States was on the way. And to insure that the first steps toward fiscal balance did not put more downward pressure on the economy, steady monetary growth is needed to sustain the economy and its financial institutions.

BUT EVEN MORE so than half a century ago, stable growth requires international cooperation, which was not present last time. The most disturbing aspect of late was the apparent falling apart on basic economic policy of the United States and West Germany.

The need of the moment is not to come up with a marvelous economic formula that bridges U.S. and German differences, with Washington determined to stave off recession and Bonn determined to stave off inflation. The markets first need to see a demonstration of the political will to address the issues in a cooperative spirit, recognizing that not just each nation's interest but the interests of all nations are at stake.

So national leaders need to talk together to reconcile their differences and clarify their purposes and policies. During his visit to the United States this week, Karl Otto Pohl, the president of the Bundesbank, sought to do so in talks with his counterpart, Alan Greenspan of the Federal Reserve Bank, and other leaders. The costs of sticking to the exchange rates agreed to by the Western trading partners at their February meeting in Paris has proved too costly for both the United States and West Germany. That need not mean breaking communications and cooperation. If the markets got the idea that all efforts to stabilize currencies had ended, the result would be dangerous, and possibly disastrous.

Currency Rates

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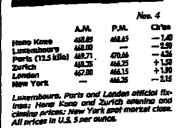
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Marris says one thing he has learned in a long career as an economist is that it's easier to make money talking about the dollar than betting on it.

Portents of an Economic Doomsayer Stephen Marris Sees Little Chance of Avoiding Recession

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Stephen Marris walks with shoulders stooped, head tilted forward, gray locks slightly disbeveled, as if he were bearing the woes of the world. In a sense he is, as the Cassandra of Dupont Circle.

Mr. Marris, a British economist, earned the nickname after he wrote his first work for the Institute for International Economics, a research organization at 11 Dupont Circle near a cluster of other such groups. The book, published in 1985, was "Deficits and the Dollar: The World Economy at Risk."

In it he argued that the United States and the rest of the world were headed for an unpleasant recession. Like some other prophets of financial gloom, he foresaw that budget and trade deficits would depress the dollar and that to attract foreign capital the United States would have to raise interest rates. In turn, he said, that would raise the cost of capital, cause declines in the stock market, curb

consumer spending and slow the wheels of industry. Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, king of Troy during the Trojan War, was cursed by Apollo: Her prophesies, although true, were fated never to be

Although this year the dollar has fallen, interest rates have risen and stocks have collapsed, Mr. Marris says he is hoping that - unlike the classical Cassandra — his forecast of recession will be believed but fated never to come true.

If action is now taken to cut the budget deficit substantially, by say \$100 billion over the next two years, he contends, an economic stump can be

"We're in a race between the political process and the market process," he said. "If the political process doesn't work, I'm afraid markets will do it for us, and not very pleasantly either because markets tend

He was referring to further stock market falls, which could bring on a recession: Consumers would buy fewer Jananese cars or Korean television sets. cutting the trade deficit - but only at a high cost in lost jobs and income.

Even if the stock markets now settle down, Mr. Marris believes it would not take much to bring the country back to where it was three weeks ago.

"U.S. interest rates will have to rise, and Wall Street will have to fall, as far as needed to bring the administration and Congress to their senses to eliminate the budget deficit," he said.

Mr. Marris, a 57-year-old economist with a doctorate from Cambridge University, worked most of his career for the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. He began with the OECD in 1956, and from 1975 until he left the organization in 1983 he was economic advisor to the secretary general.

Mr. Marris said he hoped to retire in the next couple of years and sail with his family in the

He is so convinced that the dollar is headed lower that he keeps his savings in Deutsche marks. "They are parked in Frankfurt," he said, "ready to be converted into British pounds to buy a 34-foot cruising catamaran.

"I don't have much money," he said, "but one thing I have learned is that it's easier to make money talking about the dollar than betting on it."

U.K. Banks Cut Base Rate By Half a Point, to 9%

By Warren Getler

LONDON - The Bank of England sanctioned Wednesday a half-point cut in key British interest rates, to 9 percent, in an apparent effort to reverse a sharp drop in stock prices and to slow the swift rise of the pound against the dollar. But analysis said that the move had already been discounted by financial markets. They said that additional rate cuts would be necessary to dispel concerns about a declining dollar and a global eco-

nomic slowdown, which have weighed heavily on stock prices. Officials at the Bank of England indicated that the rate cut was unilateral and not part of a round of rate-trimming, coordinated with the U.S. Federal Reserve and European central banks.

Shortly after 2 P.M., when a key stock exchange index had dropped 83.6 points to 1,570.3, the Bank of England said that it would lend funds to the money market at 9 percent, a drop of 0.375 percentage

Britain's major clearing banks, led by Barclays Bank PLC, then moved to trim their base lending rates, effective Thursday, to 9 per-cent from 9.5 percent, where base rates have stood since Oct. 23. Britain's base rate, analogous to the U.S. prime rate, provides the basis for all commercial loans.

The base-rate cuts triggered a rally on the London Stock Exchange, but the FTSE index of 100 shares still closed down 45.8 points, at 1,608.1. Shares had begun the day sharply lower, touching a trough of 1,565.4 on the FTSE index, despite a bullish speech Tuesday on the British economy by the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel

The FTSE index has shed 8 percent so far this week, from Mon-day's opening level of 1749.

The pound, which in theory should shed some of its value



London dealer during Wednesday's trading.

gainst the dollar following a British rate cut, rose slightly to \$1.7465 in London, from \$1.7415 on Tues-

A strong pound threatens British exporters that are heavily dependent on sales to the United States and other dollar-based markets. The bound's appreciation against the dollar over the past week was a major factor in prompting the rate cuts Wednesday, officials indicat-

British bond prices, meanwhile, seesawed on the news of lower rates. As stock prices rebounded, British treasuries, know as gilts, gained about one-quarter point, lost it and then regained it, dealers

significant because Prime Minister had indicated recently that Britain

would need to be in tandem with parallel moves toward economic stimulus by the United States and West Germany.

"The distinct impression from Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Lawson was that they were waiting for the Washington to deliver cuts in the U.S. budget deficit," said Peter Fellner, a senior economist with the brokerage firm of James Capel & Co. "That's why the timing of today's move came very much as a surprise.

"The trigger for the rate cut, therefore, must have been the collapse of the equity market," Mr. Fellner said. "Obviously if the equity market continues to plunge. this will put pressure on the chancellor and the Bank of England to sanction further base rate cuts." A strong pound would increase that pressure, he added.

Mr. Lawson has said he does not want a meeting of the so-called Group of Seven finance ministers until Washington produces an agreement on slashing its federal budget delicit.

The Group of Seven includes the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, Canada, France and

pressed consternation that Mr. Lawson did not called for base rate cuts during a statement to Parlia-ment on Tuesday. Following that speech, John Smith, the Labor Party's spokesman on Treasury affairs, sharply criticized Mr. Lawson for not cutting British rates, which he said are among the highest in the West.

The last British rate cut, less than two weeks ago, followed the release of better-than-expected trade fig-ures for September. The trade figid. ures put upward pressure on the The signal to cut base rates was pound, which gave the government some leeway to push down interest Margaret Thatcher and Mr. Lawson rates. Analysts had said at the time that the government was seeking to would not unilaterally trim its rates. boost stock prices and stave off They had suggested that a rate cut fears of a global recession.

Bundesbank Expected to Stand Firm on Rates

By Ferdinand Protzman International Herold Tribune

FRANKFURT -- West Germany's central bank, at the center of a growing storm over the country's rigid monetary policies, will almost certainly leave its benchmark discount rate unchanged at the regular Thursday meeting of its policy-setting council, analysts agreed

Despite growing international and domestic pressure for a rate cut to stimulate the German economy, these analysts say, the Bundesbank is likely to continue its present policy of fine-tuning rates through its manipulation of liquidity in the money markets.

A change in the discount rate. the rate from which all others are scaled upward, is one of the most dramatic weapons a central bank

can use to influence a nation's

plenty of room to push interest think they will-only consider a discount cut when they have used up The 17-member central bank

Frankfurt. "The Bundesbank has

bank's directors and the heads of mestic consumption and import the 11 state central banks. A discipled in the levels, thus easing trade imbalances ie central danks. A dis cussion of interest rates is on the agenda, with Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg expected to present Bonn's position, according to banking sources.

But economists and market sources said that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition will almost certainly keep to its cautious monetary policy and ask to keep the discount rate at its current level of 3 percent.

The discount rate and the littleused Lombard rate were last low-"A cut in the discount rate is not ered in January 1986, when they likely now," said Peter Pietsch, an were cut by one-half a percentage

economist at Commerzbank AG in point each, as part of a coordinated round of discount-rate reductions with the United States and Japan. rates lower in the money market. I The Lombard rate is currently at 5

pressing West Germany to lower its discount rate for months, arguing council consists of the Bundes- that such action would raise doand sparking faster-paced economic growth throughout Europe. Over the past two weeks, ex-

change-rate factors have added weight to those demands, as the dollar's fall against the Deutsche mark has increased tensions within the European Monetary System, analysıs said.

Since the stock market panic on Oct. 19, the demands have taken on a harsher tone. The U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, accused the Bundesbank of bringing about the crash through what he called its obsession with pursuing

Although the Bundesbank's president, Karl Otto Pohl, has vigorously denied that charge, it is being echoed even within the nation's financial community, which normally supports Bonn.

The United States has been Leading bankers such as Alfred Herrhausen, managing board co-chairman of Deutsche Bank AG, Germany's largest commercial downward trend in interest rates. One central bank council member Wilhelm Nölling, has also called for lower rates.

"What Mr. Baker said about the Bundesbank causing upward pres-sure on global interest rates is ab-surd," said a senior official at a large Frankfurt bank. "But it was clearly a mistake when they pushed money-market interest rates higher

shortly before the stock crash. "They may be feeling less sure of themselves now," the official said, "and there are proponents of a rate

Philippines' Customs Chief Says No to Graft, Yes to Gifts

MANILA — The Philippines' new customs commissioner said Wednesday that while he frowned on the corruption rampant in his department, he had told his poorly paid officers that they could accept "tokens of appreciation" from satisfied importers.
"I am looking at this in a very practical way," retired army

Lieutenant-General Salvador Mison said.

"I don't believe in reducing graft and corruption by catching

people," he said. "I am in favor of making the system such that it will be hard for them to make some monkey business."

General Mison was appointed by President Corazon C. Aquino as part of a government shake-up in September. In his first days in office he dismissed some customs officials, recalled a fleet of impounded BMW and Mercedes Benz limousines that had been lent to senior government officials and speeded up customs clearance by reducing the number of signatures needed on import documents from 42 to six.

Since his arrival, he said, customs collections had gone up by about

3 million pesos (\$144,500) a day. Customs Bureau figures show that 3 million pesos (\$144,500) a day. Customs bureau rightes show that revenue at the three largest points of entry — Manila's port, international airport and container terminal — climbed by 55.8 percent to 1.7 billion pesos in September from 1.1 billion a year earlier.

Total customs revenue rose 44.5 percent to 18.6 billion pesos in the first nine months of the year, from 12.9 billion in the like 1986 period.

"You don't have to butcher them," General Mison said of importers.

You try to get the maximum amount due the government and then after that, if they give you anything as a token of appreciation, it's okay with me, provided it is given by these people without any ulterior

General Mison said he had told customs officers that he knew their salaries were quite low, but that this should not be an excuse to extort

He added that he had only fired customs officials when irrefutable

evidence of corruption had been presented against them.
"Let's say you are an importer," General Mison said, "You come in and I help you without any precondition. Instead of getting it"—the consignment - "in 10 days you get it in three days. You are very happy. So if you come to me and you say, Thank you very much, Mr. Mison, and as a sign of appreciation here's a reward' - this is part of our culture, Filipino culture.

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Ailing Dollar Creates Pressure for Interest Rate Rise

By Douglas Frantz

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The weakening of the U.S. dollar on foreign exchange markets has created more pressure on U.S. policy makers to defend the dollar by raising interest rates at the

risk of triggering a domestic recession.

The dollar reached record lows against the Deutsche mark of 1.7050 and 136.03 Japanese yen on Tuesday before rebounding slightly in New York. On Wednesday, the dollar was again weak on European exchanges, but re-mained above the lows it had reached the day before. By the close of trading in London, the dollar had slipped to 1.7115 DM and 137.25

definitive statement by the U.S. government on cutting the federal delicit and the lack of a sense of where interest rates are headed contributed to the skid.

Economists viewed the continued instability of the dollar, which has declined dramatically since the stock market crash last month, as another sign of the evaporation of confidence in financial markets.

raising interest rates is precisely the opposite Francisco.

signal required to rebuild optimism in the stock

"The domestic market is looking for the Fed to pump in liquidity by lowering interest rates," said Stephen Marris, who specializes in currency analysis at the Institute for International Economics, a research center in Washington. Foreign markets are looking for a signal that the Fed is prepared to let interest rates rise and

defend the dollar. The dollar's decline reflects the fact that foreign investors are no longer willing to fi-nance the U.S. spending deficit, economists said. Higher interest rates would be required to keep foreign investors in the U.S. markets.

The dilemma confronting the Federal Reserve is that if interest rates are pushed too high, a 1930s-type depression could follow the recent stock market crash. On the other hand, allowing rates to go too low could fuel inflation and lead to renewed fears among investors.

A weak dollar helps narrow the trade deficit by giving U.S. firms a price advantage abroad, but it also increases domestic inflation by increasing the cost of imported goods and decreasing competition for domestic producers. The trouble is that efforts by the Federal Reserve to restore confidence in the dollar by a senior economist at Bank of America in San

"It means that our living standards are lower because we can't have all the relatively inexpensive imports that we have been enjoying in recent years, and we also would expect to see the price of competing domestic goods to go Mr. Larson said.

In other words, the cost of a new Toyota or BMW will go up, but so will that of a comparable American car. Other economists see a need for action, such

as a major move by Congress and the Reagan administration toward reducing the federal budget deficit. Lars J. Pedersen, a senior economist at Mer-

rill Lynch & Co. in New York, said that the dollar might stabilize and provide policy makers with enough time to restore the confidence of foreign investors by unveiling decisive action to reduce the federal deficit.

"I'm assuming there is a good chance we can still do it, but I'm not saying that it's guaranteed," Mr. Pedersen said.
Mr. Pedersen and Mr. Larson said that the

dollar may simply be finding a new range in response to the stock market turbulence. But Mr. Marris expressed concern that failure to take decisive action on reducing the federal deficit could send the dollar spiraling downward out of control.

Brazil Debt Accord Is Seen

NEW YORK - Brazil and its

creditor banks have agreed on a formula to solve problems caused by the country's unilateral moratorium on bank interest payments, leaving only interest rates to be resolved, bankers said Wednesday.

On Feb. 20, Brazil suspended payments on about \$70 billion of medium- and long-term debt owed to commercial banks. Interest due on that money through the end of the year is \$4.3 billion. Short-term debt and official gov-

ernment loans comprise the rest of Brazil's approximately \$112 billion of foreign debt. Members of the committee representing the banks, who asked not

to be named, said that Brazil will

provide \$500 million and the lend-

Bank for International Settlements in Geneva. That money will be used to pay interest due from October to December and will be sent to the banks by Dec. 31. A subsequent deposit of \$3 bil-

lion - \$1 billion from Brazil and 52 billion from the banks - will remain at the bank until next June. bankers said. One source said that Brazil

wants to pay interest on the first deposit at the London interbank offered rate — charged on over-night bank-to-bank dollar loans in Europe. The banks are seeking an unspecified level above that. On the second deposit, the banks

want Brazil to make up the difference between the Bank of International Settlements interest rate -"about 4 or 5 percent" - and marers \$1 billion to be deposited at the ket rates.

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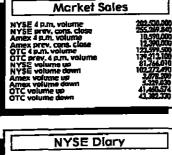
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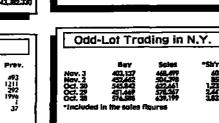
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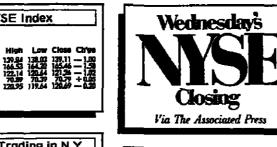
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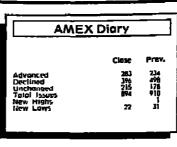
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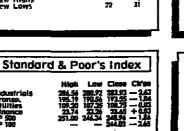


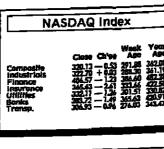


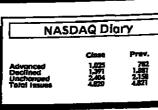






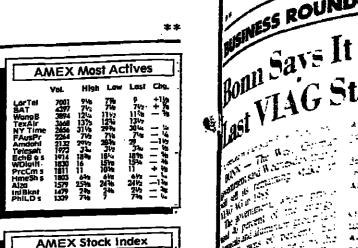






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Div. Yid. PE 190s High Low Quot. Chase MARKETS: Dow Falls 18 Points, Off Lows

NYSE Index

(Continued from Page 1) nothing happens by this weekend, the market

could get extremely ugly."

"People are very hopeful that they saw the worst" after last month's plunge in share prices, said William LeFevre, a market strategist for

said William LeFevre, a market strategist for Advest Inc. "But at the least sign of decline, they sell. I don't blame them, it's human nature."

The New York Stock Exchange index dropped 1.00 point to 139.11. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index slipped 1.86 to 248.96. The average price of a share lost 23 cents.

Earlier, prices had fallen sharply in Asia and Europe. The Tokyo Stock Exchange's key index, the 225-stock Nikkei average, tumbled 298.07 yen, or 1.3 percent, closing at 23.060.53 yen. The index had gained 29.69 on Monday. The exchange was closed Tuesday for a holiday. Stocks also fell in Hong Kong and Sydney, and the declines continued in European trading.

and the declines continued in European trading. In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares dropped 45.8 points, or 2.7 percent, to 1,608.10. The market closed off its lows after the Bank of England pushed interest rates lower.

Wednesday's market uncertainty resurrected the same fears that incited the world stock collapse last month, dealers said, and came after another skittish day in which the Dow average

briefly was down more than 100 points.

The Dow index finally finished at 1,963.53 on Tuesday, down 50.56 points for the day. The session ended a five-day partial rally that had bolstered the average by more than 220 points. "A lot of the drop is from overseas investors based on lack of confidence in Washington.

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said Phillip C. Puccio, manager of institutional trading at the New York investment firm Dillon, Read & Co. "I think the market is extremely volatile and I for one won't be buying." Larry Wachtel, a market analyst with Pru-

dential-Bache Inc., said the intense focus on the

dential-Bache Inc., said the intense focus on the budget-cutting talks could lead to trouble later. "It's all so simplistic," Mr. Wachtel said, referring to what he called the "blinding flash" theory. In that misguided view, he said, "they cut the budget and everything will be all right." Mr. Wachtel said he is afraid that if the budget talks yield nothing more than the \$23 billion cut expected in the first year, investors will respond negatively.

Analysts cited the weak dollar, and the likely decline in Japanese export earnings, as the ma-

decline in Japanese export earnings, as the ma-jor factor behind the Tokyo Stock Exchange's In Hong Kong, stock prices fell sharply in light trading. The Hong Kong Stock Exchange's key Hang Seng index slipped 103.63 points, or

percent, to close at 2,077.11. In Australia, the Sydney Stock Exchange re-corded a major decline, with the All Ordinaries Index plummeting 74.4 points, or 5.4 percent, to

cent of its underlying value since Oct. 20, responded Wednesday to a weaker Australian dollar and the 50.56-point fall Tuesday on Wall

In Paris, the Bourse index fell 2.88 percent while in Frankfurt, the Commerzbank index dropped 57.4 points, or 3.8 percent, to 1,427.90. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

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Will Examine French Trite-Off of Renault Debt K-2... RUSSELS — Tan Emanya Div. Yld. PE 1806 High Low Quot. Chiga

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Bonn Says It Will Sell Last VIAG Stake in '88

BONN - The West German get government said Wednesday that it will sell its remaining stake in VIAG AG in 1988

The government, which priva-tized 40 percent of the energy, chemicals and aluminum group last year, still owns 60 percent, but 12.56 percent of that is held by the stated-owned West German Reconstruction Loan Corp. The Finance Ministry statement said the sale of that share also could be expected in 1988.
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ment is a surprise," said an equities analyst for Westdeutsche Landesbank AG in Dusseldorf. "That the sale will be in 1988 is nothing astonishing. The government needs money for the 1988 budget to fi-nance the planned tax reforms.

"I think they announced it now to try and take pressure off the stock market and to show determination to follow through with their plans in the medium term," the

Tax cuts of about 14 billion Deutsche marks (about \$8 billion at current exchange rates) are to go into effect at the start of 1988, reducing government revenue. The Finance Ministry said Wednesday that the sale of the VIAG stake

EC Will Examine French Write-Off Of Renault Debt

BRUSSELS -- The Enropean Community's executive commission said Wednesday that it will examine the French government's plan to write off 12 billion francs (about \$2 billion) of Renault's debt to determine whether the move conforms with EC competition

An EC statement said the commission, which must approve the write-off, believes it would give a competitive advantage to Renault, the state-owned automaker, and might distort competition within the

The commission has taken a hard line recently against state aid to national companies.

The statement said the EC commissioner for competition, Peter Sutherland, had told the French minister of industry, Alain Madelin, that a number of aid measures to Renault would be examined together.

would be written into the 1988 bud-

The ministry also said it would decide this week on when to sell its 16 percent holding in Volkswagen AG, the nation's largest automaker.

In September, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said the privatization of Volkswagen probably would take place this year. But because of the stock market crisis, equities analysts believe, the sale is likely to be postponed until 1988.

Following the markets' fall, VW abruptly canceled a presentation to the Frankfurt banking community, scheduled for early November.

Shares of VIAG, which had record profits in 1986 of 148 million DM, closed Wednesday at 185.5 DM, down from Tuesday's 190.

The ministry said the government held a nominal stake in VIAG worth 275 million DM, while the Reconstruction Loan Corp. stake was worth a nominal 73 million DM. At current prices the combined stake would be worth 1.3 billion DM. VIAG's total nominal capital is 580 million DM.

The government has set a budget deficit target of 29.3 billion DM for 1988, but some independent analysts expect it could be as high as 33 billion, not taking into account the



Texaco Says the Fight Will Go On

Texaco Inc.'s chairman, Alfred DeCrane Jr., left, and president and chief executive officer, James W. Kinnear, announce that the beleaguered oil giant will ask the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn a \$10.3 billion judgment awarded to Pennzoil Co. On Monday, the Texas Supreme Court let stand the award, the largest ever against a company, and analysts say Texaco's last hope is to argue that Pennzoil violated U.S. securities laws when it sought to take over Getty Oil Co. in 1983.

Market Collapse Spells Hard Times for Computer Makers

BOSTON — The New York stock market's sharp fall in the past few weeks points to hard times for the U.S. computer industry, which is just recovering from two and a half years of dismal orders.

Although analysts are undecided recession come true, they say the large computer makers most damaged by the order slump of 1985-86 would also take the brunt of anoth-

But certain segments of the market, particularly desktop computers, could flourish in a business environment where companies are trying maintain computing power as they cut expenses.

"If anyone gets hurt it will probably be large and medium-size vendors," said George Colony, president of Forrester Research Group, a consulting firm.

For years the computer industry rode above economic cycles be-That changed as computers became the latest personal computers. OS-2 commonplace in industry. Still, can use 16 megabytes of memory, tive of Borland International Inc.

some analysts said computer mak- off systems purchases any longer. ers could be the last to feel a 1988 recession because businesses will

be looking to boost productivity. Van Weathers, an analyst for Dataquest Inc., said: "I do not see Dataquest Inc., said: "I do not see ing equipment "will clearly track how large corporate users can put the health of the economy."

about how hard hit the industry will be if widespread forecasts of a IBM Presents New PC System

New York Times Service LAS VEGAS - Putting an end

to months of speculation, International Business Machines Corp. has announced that it will begin shipping the next generation of its personal computer operating system in December, a few months ahead of

The system, called OS-2, is to be licensed to hardware makers for \$325; an extended edition including data base and communications managers is to be shipped next July

Developed by IBM and Microsoft Corp., OS-2 will enable users cause of productivity gains that to take greater advantage of the computers offered first-time users. more powerful microprocessors in

or more than 25 times the 640 kilo-

However, he cautioned that

spending on information process-

bytes accessible by the current op-erating system, MS-DOS. "OS-2 is important to our industry because it unleashes the power of our new systems," William C. Lowe, a vice president of IBM and president of the entry systems divi-

ion, said Tuesday. IBM said that OS-2 would work on nearly all personal computers based on Intel Corp.'s 80286 and 80386 microprocessors.

Most software developers agreed

that OS-2 would enable them to develop new types of application programs. "OS-2 represents an op-portunity for all of us to build the software we've been dreaming of first earnings gain in five quarters for all these years," said Philippe and Digital's fiscal first-quarter Kahn, chairman and chief execu-

Most industry analysts said it is after postponing their plans for two too early to predict a recession or Sth African Brewerles revise their own forecasts for computer sales. But no one said they would be surprised if spending on capital equipment dropped off during the next two months, despite the last two consecutive quarters of Alex & Alex Services healthy gains.

"I've talked to large and small vendors the last two weeks and the message they are giving is that they are tightening up, looking for ways to cut costs in case of a slowdown, Mr. Colony said.

The stock market takes a negative view of the computer industry's prospects. Hi-tech stocks on average dropped much more than the market as a whole. Those hurt included speculative issues and institutional favorites such as International Business Machines Corp. and Digital Equipment Corp.

The sell-off came just after most computer manufacturers reported their best quarterly performances in three years. IBM reported its profits jumped 48 percent over the year-earlier period.

U.S. Automakers Report Sales Rose 11.2%

automakers' combined domestic earlier, indicating that last month's brand names.
stock market shakeup may not yet Ford's car have hurt the auto market, the companies reported Wednesday.

General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. sold Motor Co, and Chryster Corp. some 318,133 domestic passenger vehicles during the 10 selling days from to 103,777 from 110,141. Its domestic light truck sales jumped 33.1 percent to 46,115 from 34,641.

Their reports for October's last consumer confidence and demand.

"The underlying economic faccrash," he said, pointing to falling interest rates, low inflation and lay off many of the 3,700 workers at low, stable fuel prices.

GM said Wednesday that it will lay off many of the 3,700 workers at its Framingham, Massachusetts,

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The Associated Press jumped 37.3 percent, to 122,118 DETROIT—The top three U.S. from 88,926 in the 1986 period. Detroit. "We will suspend production un-Domestic sale figures do not intil market conditions change," a

car and light truck sales rose 11.2 clude the imported cars that all percent in late October from a year three makers sell under their own spokesman said. He said the com-Ford's car sales rose 12.6 per-

cent, to 59,603 from 52,844 a year before. Light truck sales were up 56.7 percent, to 47,637 from 30,398 Car sales at industry-leader GM

Chrysler suffered a 4.2 percent sales period had been awaited as one decline in car sales, to 32,736 from of the first measurements of the ef34,160. Both Chrysler and GM car plant that assembles Pontiac 6000s fects of the stock market crisis on sales have trailed 1986 levels and Oldsmobile Sierras, eliminatthroughout this year.

Ford's vice chairman, Harold A. Poling, said consumer demand was recovering with few ill effects and that Ford had no plans to cut its 1988 vehicle production schedules.

Chrysler, which bought American Motors Corp. in August, sold 28,366 domestic light trucks, including Jeep Corp. vehicles, up 18.8 percent from 23,887 a year before.

tors are still the same as before the GM Lays Off Workers GM said Wednesday that it will

2rd Quar. 1987 Net inc. ___ (a) 28.0 Per Share ___

1987 1,160. 91,9 1,20

1,090. 70.4 1,04 1,986 3,160. 173.7

1984 1,100, 59,73 2,12

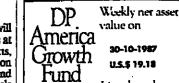
The companies' car sales fell 0.6 percent, to 196,015 from 197,145 a year before, while light truck sales

Oldsmobile Cutlass Cleara models

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Half the 5,900 employees will work every other two-week period while the others are laid off, she said.



value on

pany did not yet know exactly how

The plant employs about 3,700

GM earlier announced that its

Canadian unit will begin rotating

layoffs of 5,900 workers at an Osh-

awa, Ontario, plant on Nov. 30.

General Motors of Canada Ltd:

under a plan worked out with the

Canadian Auto Workers Union, is

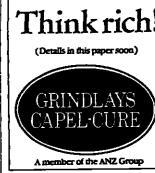
ing 2,700 jobs, a union spokeswom-

many employees would be laid off.

workers on two shifts.

30-10-1987 U.S.\$ 19.18 Listed on the Amsterdam

723 Stock Exchange Internution. Pierson, Heldring & Pierson NV. Herengriicht 214, 1016 BS. Amsterda Tel. ÷ 31 · 30 · 211188.



R.S.V.P. America has been going through a retooling phase in which high-tech comporties howe been spending massively to develop systems the world will need order to keep shipping low-cost goods to its shores. Now worth the reversal of trade-bolance figures as the reversal of trade-batance figures as the world responds again to yankee and sun-belt innovative capability. Write, phone or telex for complimentary re-ports on little-known stocks that should

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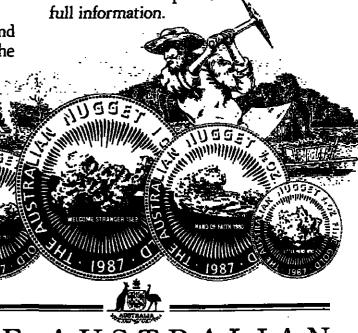
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Page 16

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1987 **US. Futures** Wednesdays AL 89 13 Mod of 77-12 Dec 77-03 Prev. Sel Open int. 16.773 Jun 77-03 Prev. Sel Open int. 16.773 LLARS (IMP) pris of 100 pct. 99.95 Mar 97-59 Seb 89.79 Prev. Sel 97-79 Dec 88.79 Dec 88.79 Prev. Sel Open int.36.386) Prev. Sel Open int.36.386) 91:0 21:3 27:3 25:3 30:1 30:1 30:1 30:1 30:1 30:1 10:1 74:1 10:1 74:1 272 2780 2780 2780 2780 2780 27.00 54.70 54.50 55.45 55.75 54.00 Via The Associated Press 54.25 54.10 55.20 55.35 53.75 75 214 170 2345 1976 476 776 up to the closing on Wall Street up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewh SUGAR 112,0001 8,30 8,95 8,86 8,86 8,40 8,57 Est. Sail Prev. D er ib, Jan Mar May Jul Oct Jan Mar Dec 126 Mor 1801 May 126 Jul 1899 Sep 190 Dec 1894 Mor 1994 1.75% 1.76% 1.85% 1.89 1.88% 1.88% 1.87 1.93% 4.80 7.34 7.41 7.46 7.56 7.78 7.94 1,77% 1,81% 1,86% 1,91% 1,90% 1,95% 7.31 7.39 7.45 7.53 2.05\(\text{2}\) 1.93\(\text{4}\) A Est. Scales 22.000 Pre Prev. Dov Open Int.\(\text{1}\) 5.07\(\text{8}\) BANS ICBT 5.000 bu minimum-dc 4.24\(\text{4}\) 4.46\(\text{4}\) 4.47\(\text{4}\) 4.47\(\text{4}\) 4.47\(\text{4}\) 4.47\(\text{4}\) 4.49\(\text{4}\) 4.59\(\text{4}\) 4.88\(\text{4}\) 5.12 5.54\(\text{5}\) 5.25\(\text{5}\) 5.45\(\text{7}\) 4.39\(\text{4}\) 8.53\(\text{5}\) 5.53\(\text{5}\) 5.35\(\text{7}\) 5.25\(\text{7}\) 5.25\(\text{7}\) 5.25\(\text{7}\) 6.49\(\text{7}\) 8.53\(\text{5}\) 5.35\(\text{7}\) 5.31\(\text{5}\) 9.73\(\text{7}\) 9.73\(\text{7}\) 6.49\(\text{7}\) 8.53\(\text{5}\) 5.35\(\text{7}\) 5.31\(\text{5}\) 9.73\(\text{7}\) COCOA (19 metrik 2320 2180 2160 2200 2223 2197 2004 Est. Sole 5.25 5.31 ½ 5.37 ½ 5.39 ½ 5.40 5.40 5.34 ¾ 5.32 ½ Nov 525% Jon 5,11% Mor 5,37% May 5,37% Jul 5,40 Aug 5,42% Sep 5,38 Nov 5,34 Prov 5,34 530 537/2 543 544 547/2 544 538 537 +,03% +,04% +,04% +,05% +,05% +,05% +,05% +,05% 1799 1826 1857 1885 1915 1955 1968 Jon Mar May Jul See Nov Jon Mar 17.10 17.30 17.60 17.66 18.05 18.15 18.20 18.30 18.30 17.25 17.43 17.74 18.00 18.20 18.25 18.27 18.30 18.35 17.29 17.45 17.75 18.00 18.21 18.25 18.30 18.40 17.45 17.70 17.93 28.10 18.15 18.25 18.30 18.40 90.10 89.50 83.75 84.50 82.00 89.00 79.50 91,75 87,70 84,60 81,20 79,10 79,10 79,05 78,95 78,90 78,85 CATTLE (CME)

40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

67,70 \$4,50 Dec 62

67,70 \$4,50 Dec 62

67,70 \$4,50 Dec 62

67,70 \$4,50 Dec 62

67,70 \$4,50 Dec 61

68,00 \$7,70 Apr 64

68,00 \$7,70 Apr 71

78,00 \$7,70 Sep 54

68,30 Apr 69

76,75 \$7,40 Sep 52

Frev, Day Open Int, 78,470 49

FROSS (CAE) 182,90 173,29 149,90 168,40 166,80 166,30 164,10 S. Soles 1 May Prev. Soles 1
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80.00 59.79 Mar 75.00
72.50 71.00 May
71.50 47.00 Jul
Sep
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97.91 42.91
Dec 60.25 57.40 Peb
58.70 50.00 Man
55.70 50.00 673.0 678.0 674.5 689.0 700.0 706.0 716.0 735.0 9,000 16: 49,85 47,50 43,80 45,45 44,30 41,45 40,70 Est. Soi Prev. C 41.95 41.17 38.70 41.90 42.97 40.95 38.60 38.85 Dec Feb Apr Jun Jul Aug Oct Dec 42.25 41.35 41.90 41.35 41.90 38.75 39.00 42.40 41.70 39.17 42.30 42.40 41.30 38.75 39.00 750.0 750.0 Currency Options INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Dec Jon Feb Mor Apr Moy Jun Aug Seo Jon Crav.! 510.00 \$00.00 518.00 523.00 529.00 537.00 117 67.53 Stock Indexes SP COMP. INDEX (CME)
pointstand cents
32.15 161,00 Dec 289,06
32.15 161,00 Dec 289,06
32.15 161,00 Jun 251,50
341,50 190,00 Jun 251,50
341,50 190,00 Jun 251,50
241,50 190,00 Jun 251,50
251,50 252,50 Prev. Solet 50,
Prev. Day Open Intl. 446,00 Gf 1,3
VALUE LINE (KCBT)
points and cents
281,50 172,00 Mor 197,00
281,40 170,00 Mor 197,00
281,50 20 Jun 197,00
281,50 20 Jun 197,00
197,50 100,00 Mor 140,00
197,40 100,00 Jun 141,10
197,40 110,00 Jun 141,10
197,40 110,50 Jun 141,10
197,40 Jun 141,10
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197,40 Jun 141, -2.40 -2.40 -2.40 -2.60 -2.70 -2.70 -3.10 -3.10 -3.120 rseus MGT. CAYMAN LTD. 72. Grand Cayman, BW 139.90 142.50 138.30 140.55 140.30 142.80 139.90 141.40 141.10 143.75 141.10 142.30 139.50 140.90 139.50 140.45 0 11 0 19 0 32 0 45 1 11 370 282 207 150 051 032 022 Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM)
SI milliam pixel 100 pct.

9.81 91.48 Dec. 94.26 94.34 94.12 94.18 +.95
94.40 91.28 Jun 91.21 91.30 93.17 93.62 93.14 +.95
94.40 91.28 Jun 91.21 91.21 93.10 93.14 +.96
94.40 91.25 Jun 91.21 91.22 93.10 93.14 +.96
94.09 91.17 Dec. 92.39 92.99 92.86 92.88 +.98
94.09 91.17 Dec. 92.39 92.99 92.86 92.88 +.98
91.30 Mar 92.50 92.46 92.46 +.10
E3I. Sales 91.35 Prev. Sales 8.465
Prev. Day Open Int. 26.421 up 111

10 YR. TREASUBY (CBT)
S100.000 prin-pix 8.7240 of 100 pct
103.2 82.20 Dec. 92.30 92.99 92.46 92.46 +.10
103.2 82.20 Dec. 92.30 92.99 92.46 92.46 +.10
E5I. Sales 16.800 Prev. Sales 34.483
Prev. Day Open Int. 78.994 of 12.444

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT)
181-10 42.34 Cec. 28-5 89-15 87-28 89-7 +13
180-15 100.000-pix 8. 200.65 100 pct)
181-18 42.34 Cec. 28-5 89-15 87-28 89-7 +13
180-12 74-70 Sep. 86-13 88-16 86-79 89-4 +12
99-12 74-70 Sep. 86-13 88-16 84-79 89-4 +12
99-12 74-70 Sep. 86-12 88-13 88-12 88-19 +11
99-14 77-31 Jun 84-72 88-19 88-19 88-19 +11
99-15 77-70 Mar 86-72 88-73 88-16 88-79 88-79 +11
99-16 77-70 Mar 86-72 88-73 88-16 88-79 88-79 +11
99-17 77-70 Mar 86-72 88-73 88-16 88-79 88-79 +11
99-18 79-70 Mar 86-72 88-79 88-79 88-79 +11
99-19 79-70 Mar 86-72 88-79 88-79 88-79 +11
99-19 79-70 Mar 86-73 88-79 88-79 88-79 88-79 88-79 +11
99-19 79-70 Mar 86-73 88-79 88-79 88-79 88-79 88-79 +11
99-19 79-70 Mar 86-70 88-70 3.60 3.04 2.36 1.65 1.67 1.09 Commodity Indexes alvers Sav Glood alvers Sav Pocific alvers Sav Not, Res Other Funds Herotssance finance Infl thesis Infl utile Internetional Fund 0,16 0,16 0,29 0,49 0,77 1,20 1,20 1,50 Moady's Reuters D.J. Futures Com. Resea 1,001.50 f 1,651.80 127.75 N.A. 1,009,60 f 1,658,10 127,44 221,36 4.41 150 167 251 267 1.38 Style. Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p-preliminary; f-final Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931. Dow Jones: base 100: Dec. 31, 1974. 0.14 0.47 0.75 1.28 Market Guide Chicogo Board of Trade
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New York Fatures Exchange CBT: CME: IMM: NYCSCE: NYCE: COMEX: NYME: KCBT: NYFE: 5 (W) Commons securines.
(W) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs.
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(I) Co -\$ 9.54 18.26 12.12 22.43 13.53 11.93 12.11 10.74 10.74 12.40 London Dividends Paris Commodities Spot Commodities **Commodities** Nov. 4 | Very | Service | Color | Col Per Ami Pay Rec Ciess
Bull Ask High Low Bid Ask

SUGAR

U.S. Dollors per seetric tos

Dec 157.00 192.00 160.00 159.20 159.40 161.00

Mer 164.60 164.00 169.00 169.00 167.00 167.00

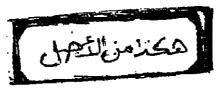
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Oct 168.00 167.00 177.00 177.00 177.00 177.00 177.00

Dec 177.00 172.00 M.T. N.T. 172.00 172.00

West 176.00 172.00 M.T. N.T. 172.00 172 Nov. 4 Prev. 8,525 1,77 91-91 213,90 6,25 6,25 6,27 473,90 115-114 4,303 0,41 Close Previous Bid Ask High Low Bid Ask 790ay 790 1.17 51-53 21250 6.42 4380 4380 115-114. 4389 6.43 SUGAR French francs per metric ten Dec 1,127 1,110 1,100 1,112 Mar 1,170 1,148 1,147 1,148 Mary 1,180 1,109 1,167 1,173 Aup 1,224 1,208 1,197 1,210 Oct 1,224 1,208 1,197 1,210 Dec 1,241 1,240 1,2717 1,271 Dec 1,241 1,240 1,2717 1,271 Ent. vol.: 1,100 lots of 20 fors. Prev. sales: 1,764 lots. Open interest: 24,475 Cosmodify
Alaminani, ib
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Copper electrolytic
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Tin, ib
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Source: AP. Q 87 \5 12-15 11-20 - 349 11-20 11-13 - 14 - 18 - 18 - 16 - 21 - 21 - 21 INCREASED Q .16 % 12-18 12-1 _ .05 12-10 11-25 REDUCED 1,120 1,140 — — — .15 11-30 11-16 **US.Treasuries** STOCK -10 PC x-12-1 x-11-9 Bay Stole Gos
CenTrust Sugs Bk
Cons Edison NY
Cooper Industries
Data-Design Lobs
Diamod Crsti Sal
Enerson Electric Co
Fleming Cos
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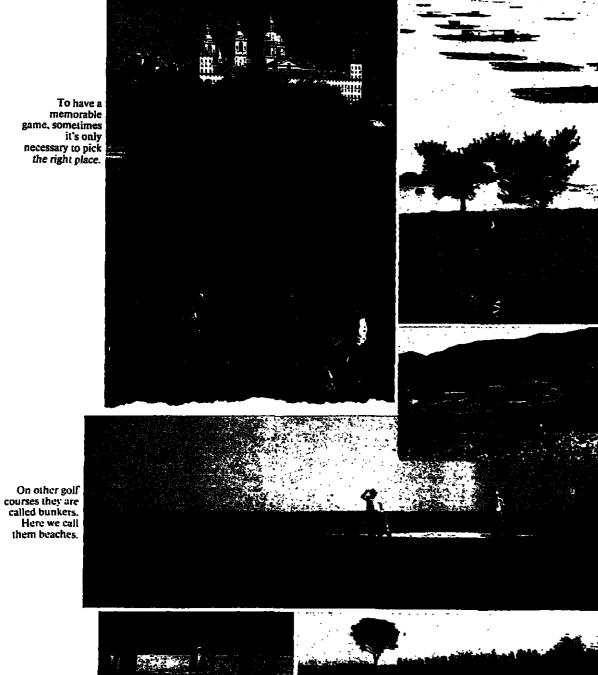
ರ <u>ಸಾವರ್</u>ಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿಸಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಸಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿಸಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಸಿಕ ಪ್ರತಿಸಿಕ ಪ

PERSONALISAN SANTARATION SANTA

Wednesdays

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Everything under par.



Spanish countryside, with golf course

On Spanish golf courses it's not only the game

you enjoy, lt's

round vou've ever had. Or

you'll enjoy

perhaps you will.

yourself as never

The game over, a delicious meal is waiting for you. The 19th hole?

Imagine you're here in Spain. After a delicious breakfast served in your hotel room, you're deciding how best to spend the morning. On sand or grass?

It's so hard to choose. Our beaches are always tempting. But... isn't a round of golf just as tempting?

Get ready to enjoy yourself. Take your eyes off the ball for just

a moment and look around. In Spain our golf-courses are always found in especially beautiful and unusual settings. Try exploring when your game's over. But first don't forget to

stop off at the 19th hole - the restaurant. A hearty lunch accompanied by an excellent Spanish wine will help you get your strength back before setting out on a fantastic adventure —discovering Spain.



Spain. Everything under the sun.

NOKIA

Net sales by Industry Segment (in FIM million)

1.1.31.8	1986 1.1.3.1.8	Change %	1986 1.1.31.12
3,718	2,929	26.9	5214
2,033	1,840	10.5	3,171
1,729	1,581	9.4	2,401
933	928	0.5	1.528
(125)	(186)	(32.8)	(320)
8,288	7,092	16.9	11,994
2,901	2,425	19.6	4,426
2,911	4,307	14.0	7,138
	3,718 2,033 1,729 933 (125) 8,288 2,901	3,718 2,929 2,033 1,840 1,729 1,581 933 928 (125) (186) 8,288 7,092 2,901 2,425	3,718 2,929 26.9 2,033 1,840 10.5 1,729 1,581 9.4 933 928 0.5 (125) (186) (32.8) 8,288 7,092 16.9 2,901 2,425 19.6

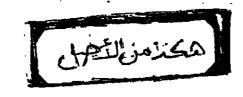
Consolidated Statements of Income. (under IAS, unaudided, in FIM million)

			 			
	1987 1.1.31.8	%	1986 1.1.31.8	%	19 8 6 1.1.31.12	%
Net sales	8,288 (7,600)	100.0	7,092 (6,700)	100.0	11,994 (11,016)	100.0
Operating profit Share of results of	688	8.3	392	5.5	978	8.2
associated companies Net interest and foreign	38		(26)		(39)	
exchange differences	(58)		(159)		(245)	
Profit before tax and minority interests	668	8.1	207	2.9	694	5.8
TaxMinority interests	(169) (110)		(73) (22)		(109) (54)	
Net profit attributable to shareholders	389	4.7	112	1.6	531	4.4
Earnings per share (FIM)	8.13	_	2.67	-	12.20	

The outlook for the remainder of 1987 is good. The Group's net sales are estimated to increase by 12% to 13% for the full year. Our estimate continues to be that profits before tax and minority interests will show a clear improvement on 1986. For your copy of the Interim Report, please contact: NOKIA Head Office, Corporate Communications PO BOX 226 SF-00101 Helsinki, Finland, Tel. (+358-0) 18071. Telex 124442 nokia sf. Telefax (+358-0) 656 388, 608 027, 652 408, Corporate Communications.

Every Wednesday in the IHT MADISON AVENUE by Philip H. Dougherty

A regular weekly column that is must reading for advertising/marketing professionals internationally. Philip Dougherty's daily "advertising" page in The New York Times is essential reading on Madison Avenue. Now, every Wednesday, the IHT publishes a column featuring the best of Philip Dougherty's most recent reporting. If you're interested in the communications business, you will not want to miss it.



NEW YORK - The dollar finished lower Wednesday in quiet trading crasing much of Tuesday's rally that had lifted it from historic Dealers said that wornes over

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the outcome of budget talks between White House and congressional leaders continued to weigh on the currency.

The dollar had rallied in early warily as the Bank of England

the gains, driving it lower in after-The dollar closed at 1.7035 Deutsche marks, against 1.7170 DM at Tuesday's close. Against the yen, it ended at 136.65, down from 137.50

The U.S. currency fell to 1,4045 Swiss francs from 1.4170 on Thes. er the Bundesbank will cut the disfrom 5.8430.

The British pound climbed to. \$1.7545 from \$1.7420 on Tuesday. After opening lower, the dollar rallied to match Tuesday's closing levels, then slipped back again. It got its boost from supportive state-ments by U.S. and West German

officials.

图 拉克

The West German finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, said that the United States wanted the currency to stabilize, while Robert Ortner, the U.S. undersecretary of commerce, said that the currency was competitive at current levels." The exchange markets watched

London Dollar Rates Closing 1.715 1.746 137.35 1.673 5.8225

prompted British banks to cut their base lending rates by half a per-

centage point, to 9 percent. The cut in key British rates might be followed by pressure to cut rates elsewhere," said a senior analyst at a U.S. bank

The \$64,000 question is whethday and to 5.7980 French francs count rate," said Leslie Puth of Banque Indosuez. Such a cut by the West German central bank would buoy the dollar by increasing the interest-rate differential between the United States and West Ger-

In earlier London trading, U.S. currency finished at 1.7115 Dentsche marks, against 1.7144 DM at the opening and 1.7135 DM at Tuesday's close. It traded between a high of 1.7173 and low of

Against the yen, the dollar ended little changed at 137.25, after 137.23 at the opening and 137.28 at Tuesday's finish.

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Despite the rate cut, the British pound firmed. "It's defied logic and gone stronger," one dealer said, adding that one possible explanation could lie in the reflationary effect of the move, helping boost confidence dented by the

stock market crash. Against the dollar, sterling rose in Londor trading to \$1.7465 from \$1.7425 at the opening and \$1.7415

at Tuesday's close. On its trade-weighted index, the pound finished up I basis point from Tuesday's close of 74.9 per-

cent of its 1975 value. "The longer Reagan dithers over the budget deficit, the more people will turn to the pound," a dealer

He said traders "prefer not to hold their assets in dollars at the moment, and despite the half-point drop in interest rates, the yield on sterling is very attractive." Against other major currencies,

the dollar slipped to 1.4125 Swiss francs in London, from 1.4135 on Tuesday, and to 5.8225 French francs from 5.8375. In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Paris at 5.8120 French francs, up from 5.8090 on Tuesday, and at 1.7090 DM in

Frankfurt, up from 1.7050. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.4110 Swiss francs, up from 1.4090

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10-Year T-Note Gets Yield Above Expectations

NEW YORK - The U.S. Treasury's auction of \$9.25 billion in 10-year notes generated lackluster demand Wednesday, dealers said.

The notes, for which analysts had expected firm Japanese demand, were given an 8% percent interest rate and were sold at an average price of 99.966, to produce an average yield of 8.88

This yield was above the ex-pected 8.85 to 8.87 percent, dealers said, noting that the highest accepted yield of 8.93 percent indicated slack bidding interest Another indicator of slow de

mand was that the \$17.45 billion in bids covered the required amount only 1.88 times. The average yield was up from 8.74 percent at the last auction of 10-year notes on Aug. 12 and was the highest since 8.97 percent on Feb. 5, 1986.

The Treasury is due to auction \$4.75 million of new 30year bonds on Thursday. The existing issue rose 18/32 to 99 1/32 on Wednesday.

Sales in Net Div. Ykl. 100s High Law 2 P.M. Chine

GROWTH: European Nations Seem Relatively Unaffected by the Crisis

For the time being, there is generally less

possibility of an abrupt drop in consumer

spending than there is in the United States.

ket collapse, "a continuation of the and that there is no evidence that

the collapse of the bourse will have

had not acted as a major spur to

economic activity, he contends,

adding that the recent decline in

long-term interest rates should help

Many economists also see twin

advantages in lower interest rates and the lower cost of imports as a

result of the decline in the dollar

and the appreciation of the major

European currencies. Although

flation in Italy, there are now no

business investment.

Soles in Net Div. Yid. 1885 High Low 2 P.M. Cirgo

Sales Ogures are unafficied. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous & weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise

1 — dividend decigned after split-up or stock dividend.

Wednesdays

a - dividend also extra(s)_/

The earlier climb in the bourse

a significant dellationary effect.

concern in Western Europe about the

(Continued from Page 1) Germany or France either, says Paul Home, Smith Barney's Parisbased international economist.

In France, the bourse peaked at the end of March, and shareholder confidence has been suffering more from gradual erosion than a precipitous crisis, he says.

Mr. Home and other private analysts are more concerned about the negative impact on business confidence, probably leading to reduced investment at least in France and West Germany in coming months.

In making investment decisions French business usually looks at the Paris bourse as a key indicator of the general economic climate. West German business confidence began recovering this summer from a period of doubts about the economy earlier in the year and could easily "take fright," Mr. Home says.

In Britain, the Confederation of British Industry said last week that while it expected the crash to undermine business confidence to some extent, the consequences should not be exaggerated. The same view is held by Keith

Skeoch, chief economist at James Capel, a London brokerage, who predicts that British business confidence, and business activity, might only be marginally affected.

"I don't believe the impact of the crash will be as significant as many people think," he says. His assessment is echoed by an Italian finan-

Several economists said that West forecast for 1988 from 3 percent to more likely to be influenced by pro- added that if declining North Sea spective growth and interest rates oil revenue were excluded, the rest next year than by any difficulty in of the economy would still grow at a 3 percent rate. raising funds in stock markets.

In West Germany this week, the five leading economic institutes Edouard Balladur insists that there said that even after the stock mar- are no grounds for "catastrophism"

modest economic upswing in West

Germany at around the present

The optimistic view is certainly be-

ing maintained by governments, par-ticularly in Britain and West Germa-

ny. In Italy, the international upheaval has helped to reopen a fun-

ous debate on the country's 1988

The French and West German

governments, however, are still

sticking adamantly to their "pre-

year — 2 percent in France and 2.5

percent in West Germany.

growth forecasts for next

tempo is more probable than a seri-

ous weakening of the expansion."

cial analyst, who says that "recessionary expectations have been generally overestimated."

In Britain, Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday shaved the official growth in France and West Germany, says Nigel Rendell, an international analyst in London. Another cushion for the West

European business investment was a still-respectable 2.5 percent. He Europeans, he says, is that they depend much more on each other for their export markets than on the United States. Provided the West European economies contin-In France, Finance Minister ue to grow, they are to that extent shielded from the effects of slower growth in the United States.

West Germany, for example, does about 20 percent of its trade with the United States, compared with 60 percent with the rest of Europe.

Nevertheless, everyone agrees that a serious recession in the United States, and a further big drop in the value of the dollar, would radically alter the relatively rosy assessments that are currently fashionable in Western Europe.

Those assessments are all contingent on a further crisis being avoid-ed. For France, particularly, there is a major question mark over the franc, which may have to be deval-

ued against the Deutsche mark.
The West German government insists, albeit to the anger of Washington, that by holding to its cur-rent policy of low inflation and modest growth it can ride out the

In Britain, says Mr. Britton of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, "We have there are serious concerns over in- seen a correction to the earlier climate of excessive optimism, getting underlying inflationary pressures us back in touch with reality."

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TO OUR READERS

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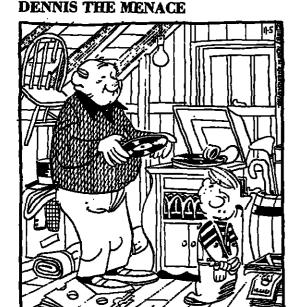
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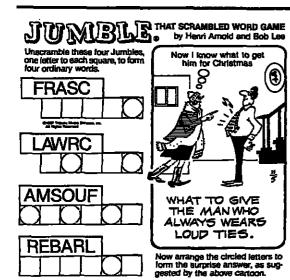
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O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.



DO YA HAVE ANY GOLDEN OLDIES, LIKE "PUFF THE MAGIC DRAGON' OR 'THE CHIPMUNKS'?'



PEANUTS THE FIRST THING YOU'D HAVE TO KNOW, OF COURSE, IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NOW THAT'S IMPOLITE. YOU SHOULD COLUMN ON POLITE AND IMPOLITE_. MANNERS BLONDIE

HOW ABOUT SOME NICE, FRESH BROWNIES, MR. THIS CHOCOLATE CAKE IS FRESH OUT OF THE OVEN, MR. BEASLEY

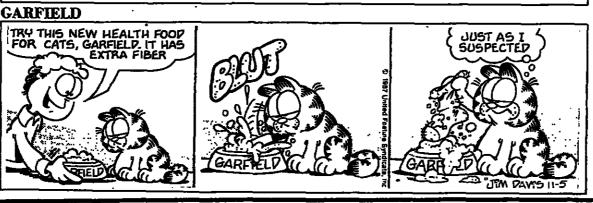
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BUT YOU'RE RIGHT ABOUT HIM BEING POURED INTO THEM



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NE! I UNDERSTAND YOU WOKE
THIS MORNING WITH A VERY
EVERE HEADACHE! IS IT
COMPLETELY GONE NOW!



TRY THIS NEW HEALTH FOOD FOR CATS, GARFIELD IT HAS EXTRA FIBER



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BOOKS

WOMAN IN THE MISTS: The Story of Dian Fossey and the Mountain Gorillas of Africa

By Farley Mowat. 380 pages. \$19.95. Warner Books, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, 10103.

Reviewed by Mary Battiata

D IAN FOSSEY went to Africa to study the endangered mountain gorillas of Rwan-da, but she ended her life trying to save them. The battle she waged along the way against poachers, local cattle herders, Rwanagainst poaciers, incar cante interests, and anyone else who threatened the gorillas or their dwindling domain — carned her a reputation as the irascible helicat of Rwanda's Parc National des Volcans. When she was murdered in 1985, hacked to death two she was murdered in 1983, narried to death two
days after Christmas at her remote mountain
research camp, those who knew her best could
only marvel that it hadn't happened sooner.
"Woman in the Mists," Farley Mowat's life
of the late American primatologist, is rich with

anecdotes that show Fossey in all her grit and glory. What it does less well is make sense of the controversy that surrounded her.

Though it was a dilemma she herself chose to

ignore, Fossey embodied the problem of West-

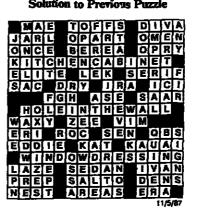
ern conservationists in less developed countries: How does one go about protecting en-dangered animals and lands on continents where most people don't have enough to eat? Forced to choose between the needs of people and the survival of a threatened gorilla population, Fossey chose gorillas every time. Twenty years earlier, of course, her high-wire conservation act — organizing armed antiposching patrols, engaging in shouting matches with Rwandan officials, browbeating her camp staff—would have been tolerated if not applauded.

By 1980, however, it had fallen permanently

out of favor. In "Woman in the Mists," Mowat gives a picture of Fossey that is tender and true, but he doesn't adequately explain that

On the face of it, Mowat, the Canadian

Solution to Previous Puzzle



writer and naturalist, would seem the ideal man for the task. His uncompromising views on the exploitation of land and beast are familon the exploitation of land and beast are familiar from more than two dozen books, including "Never Cry Wolf" and "A Whale for the Killing." Mowat clearly felt a great sympathy with Fossey. In his anthor's note he writes that during the project she became as "achingly" familiar to him "as if we were of one blood."

That may have been part of the problem.

He confesses that his initial jubilation at having Fossey's journals and papers soon turned to mease. "In truth," he allows, "I began to feel like an intruder." His solution

was to abandon the biographer's role as "re-corder and commentator," and function instead as a kind of "editorial collaborator."

Now it's the reader's turn to feel uneasy. A good biographer is much more than a recorder and commentator, and reading Mowat's de-murral is a little like being abandoned by Kit Carson at the head of the Oregon Trail.

He thanks his editor for rescuing the book after he had become so "embroiled in Dian's life that I thought myself lost forever."

The production schedule required to re-

search, write and edit a biography in the space of 21 months couldn't have helped. Most of the reporting for the book apparently was done by a research assistant, and though Mowat offers an intriguing and credible solution to the mystery of Fossey's unsolved murder, there is little else that is genuinely new here. And the book seems hastily written. On at

least two occasions, he reproduces lengthy newspaper articles where his own words would have done better. Still, all is not lost. Mowat has made judi-

cious use of Fossey's journals.

She was an engaging writer with a fine, wry sense of humor. He lets her story unfold in a leisurely way and he puts to rest — forever one hopes — the shopworn notion of Possey as a misanthrope who preferred animals to her own species. Although she could be as irritable as a wet cat, she also was capable of great kindness and compassion. And contradiction. She set her own broken

bones on more than one occasion, and regularly plunged into the forest in pursuit of heavily armed poachers, but she was too tenderhearted to butcher the chickens brought to camp for that purpose. She made pets of them inste She had an independent streak a mile wide,

but she struggled with koneliness and insecurity her whole life and longed, if her journals are to be believed, for marriage or an approximation thereof. It's pleasantly startling to learn that she had

a brief affair with Louis Leakey several years after she first barged uninvited into his camp at Kenya's Olduvai Gorge.

The patriarch of paleoanthropology was in his early 70s by then, but he pursued her ardently, with passionate letters and a ruby ring that she accepted reluctantly after making it clear that she did not wish to continue the

Mary Battiata is on the staff of The Washing-

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

T the world champion-Aships in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, the open team and women's team titles went to the United States, which was presented with the Bermuda Bowl and the Venice Trophy. Five Americans — Chip Martel, Lew Stansby, Hugh Ross, Bob Wolff and Bob Hamman - retained the open team championship this year that they won two years ago in São players, he introduced his Paulo, Brazil. The sixth winner four-card heart at the two-level was Mike Lawrence, who was and was raised to game.

withdrew because of illness. The losers were a deter-The losers were a determined British team, consisting of Jeremy Flint, Robert Sheehan, Tony Forrester, Raymond Brock, John Armstrong and Graham Kirby. They were in a challenging position 16 deals from the end of the match, trailing by 14 international match points, but the Americans performed outstandingly in the stretch and won by 64 points.

won in dummy, cashed two club winners and was happy to see the queen appear. He was now helped by the auction since East's one-no trump bid strongly suggested that he held the heart queen, which was covered by the king and ace. Dummy was entered with a diamond ruff for a trump lead on which East played low. South misguessed by finessing

SHERIDAN MORLEY
IN THE HIT EVERY WEDNESDAY WITH
PERCEPTIVE ORTHOSON
OF THE LONDON THEATER

The American winners of the Venice Trophy for women's teams were Lynn Deas, Beth Palmer, Juanita Chambers, Cheri Bjerkan, Kathie Wei and Judi Radin. They pulled away from their French opponents in the final session: Italy took the bronze medal.

A bold bid by Martel on the diagramed deal brought a hearing from the other three

and shifted to a spade. South won in dummy, cashed two

Canadian stocks via AP

the eight, but it did not matter. He could not be prevented from ruffing his diamond, and, the heart jack was the third. and last trick for the defense." Martel would still have had a good chance if East had held four trumps instead of three. In the replay the British were content to play in three hearts, which was exactly made. The profit to the Americans. After Americans gained 7 points en. route to victory.

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SPORTS

parturalist. Would seem the better this macountry ouring the machine of land and beast artists. Wolf and "A Whale for the land" A Whale for the land a great symmetry felix a great symmetry. Listless Indian Brokers Find Action in Cricket BOMRAY — The trading interest from bulls and bears to ring at the Bombay Stock Ex-

change is about as crowded as usual, but instead of watching share fluctuations the brokers gather at two large television sets they bought last month.

Their interest has shifted from India's listless stocks to the World Cup cricket tommament, Money is still changing hands at the exchange, but brokers seem to be channeling some of their speculative urges to betting on the matches, even though such gambling is illegal in India.

Live telecasts and the playing of the World Cup for the first time in India and neighboring Pakistan apparently have fueled the interest. Brokers and bookies familiar

with the scale of wagers estimate that throughout India as much as 10 billion rupees (about \$770 million) will be bet by the time all 27 cup matches

have been played.

Diamond and gold dealers and horse racing fans also are making high-stakes bets on critket, said the brokers, most of whom asked not to be identified. "I've never seen such interest

in one-day cricket when India is not playing," said Arun Shah, a broker with Jasvantlal Chhotalal & Co. "Because of bearish trends and low trade volume, in-terest in cricket is phenomenal." While most of the world's stock markets were hit with

wild gyrations in prices the past

two weeks, the Bombay ex-

change was insulated because it deals only in Indian companies. The exchange, India's largest, has been in a slump for months because expectations that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi would

free business from strict government regulation did not pan out. The exchange's index of 30 shares has fallen more than 100 points in the last half-year, to

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about 450.

Kiwis and Kangaroos, as the New Zealand and Australian cricket teams are known, began in early October as cup competition started.

The daily sales volume during October slumped 25 percent from the September level.

Brokers stoutly deny that they are betting, which was outlawed a century ago by the Prevention of Gambling Act. But many of them can be seen discussing odds just outside the exchange. Betting reportedly has picked

up as the tournament nears its climax. The semifinals were scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday in Bombay and in Lahore, Pakistan, and the final is Sunday in Calcutta.

The chairman of a large private company, who agreed to discuss cricket betting if his name was not used, bet 300,000 supees on the phone while he was being interviewed. "We don't have any casinos in

India," he said, "but people have the gambling instinct and the money. It is high time the government legalized betting and made some money by taxing it." Large bets usually are placed by phone, and payday is generally the following day.

"This system works better than a bank," said Jayesh Seth of Kantilai Chhanganiai, a brokerage firm. "The money involved can be anything, but if you have won the bet the money will reach you the next morning?

R.V. Dhond, assistant commissioner of police in Bombay, said an investigation of gambling would be a major operation because police officers would have to trace calls in India's tangled telephone system. "There is very little in writing," he said. "Proving such

Football

INDIVIDUAL

Final PGA Leaders

Final Jouders on the 1987 PGA four, wi

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cases would be difficult.

Eric (Dotted Line) Dickerson: Have Ink, Will Travel

McGwire of A's Unanimous Choice As American League's Top Rookie

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Mark McGwire, the Oakland Athletic first baseman whose 49 home runs set a majorleague record for a first-year player, was unanimously selected rookie of the year in the American League by the Baseball Writers Association of

America on Tuesday. McGwire, the choice of all 28 voters, is the second unanimous selection in the 40-year history of the award. Carlton Fisk of the Boston Red Sox was the first, in 1972.

"The thing that really got me," McGwire said, "was when I was told it was unanimous and that Carlton Fisk was the only other one to do that. That was pretty nice." McGwire's selection marked the first time since 1958-59 that players from the same team won the American League award in consecutive seasons; Oakland's Jose Canseco

was the 1986 recipient. Albie Pearson and Bob Allison of the Washington Senators were the last to be selected in consecutive seasons.

held his services from the Los An-erson will try to melt it down. Meyer

geles Rams for two games, forcing will want it sliced up and given to the team to renegotiate. He accept the boosters. Irsay will try to smug-

ed a three-year contract, reportedly gle it out of town in a moving van. worth \$850,000 per year, including Dickerson is the union's public

In voting by two writers from

Dickerson is the union's public

relations nightmare - demonstra-

bly greedy and self-absorbed. To a

degree it's no wonder, coming out

of that background. Here is a play-

er who was exposed to the seamy

college coach was judged to have cheated, to have broken NCAA

rules. Dickerson himself, though he

never admitted being paid at SMU,

Even if we're to believe that

woods. He knew how the game was

played. What did he learn in col-

lege except that rules were made to rank and file are.

other illegal inducements.

from first through third.

Third baseman Kevin Scitzer of Kansas City was second in the balloting with 64 points and catcher Matt Nokes of Detroit third with 32. Seitzer had a league-leading 207 hits to finish sixth in the league in batting with a .323 average. Nokes. helping the Tigers compensate for the loss of free agent Lance Parrish to Philadelphia, batted 289 with 32

American League rookie home run mark of 37, set with Cleveland in 1950. He then bettered the majorleague record of 38, set by Wally Berger of the 1930 Boston Braves and tied by Frank Robinson of Cincinnati in 1956.

homers and 87 runs batted in.

"One of the top things for me was breaking the records for rookies," he said. "Forty-nine is the record now. When I sat back and thought of 38, I said, 'That's a lot.' But when you look at 49, that's a lot

McGwire tied Andre Dawson of Mark McGwire, left, congratulated by Oakland teammate Reggie Jackson after a home run. each league city, McGwire received the Chicago Cubs for the major-

is like throwing Br er Rabbit in the

But what a staggering price he

fetched: three first-round draft

choices, three second-round picks

the ransom was the fact that Dicker-

who can force a trade because he has

irreplaceable services. In a curious

way, his abrupt movement under-

lines how tied down the rest of the

briar patch.

all first-place votes for 140 points, league home run lead while driving awarded on a 5-3-1 basis for votes in 118 runs and batting 289.

His 49 homers were the most ever by an Oakland player. The A's finished third in the Western Division, behind Minnesota and Kansas City, with an 81-81 mark.

McGwire's record-breaking 39th home run was off Don Sutton of California, a 300-game winner, on Aug. 14 at Anaheim Stadium. With four homers in April and

15 in May, McGwire Iell one short

of Mickey Mantle's major-league

McGwire broke Al Rosen's record, set in 1956, of 20 homers in the season's first two months. McGwire, a right-handed hitter, did not become a regular until two

weeks into the season.

"I wasn't down about not being in the starting linear right away. he said. "In spring training, I had to earn a spot on the team. But I've always believed that if you can swing the bat, they'll find a spot for

In a three-game series at Detroit May 8-10, he hit five home runs and drove in seven runs. On June 27 and 28 at Cleveland, he tied a major-league record when he hit five homers in two games and scored nine runs. McGwire, 24, gave up a chance

to go for his 50th homer in the final game of the season to be with his wife, Kathy, as she gave birth to their first child. "I saw my son Matthew born,"

he said, "and I consider that my 50th home run." He was determined all year to

keep his achievements in perspective. Home runs, he said, were secondary to winning. "What I dealt with this year was

tremendous, all the press attention. In a way I'm glad, because if it ever happens again, I'll know how to deal with it," he said. "How can I improve on what I

and two running backs - even more than the compensation the did this season? All I can say is that Rams would get if Dickerson were I'll try to do what I'm capable of doing, go out there and play, be an a free agent. No wonder the NFL owners don't want free agency. The way they'd spend, they'd be broke everyday ballplayer. I'm not going to change anything. That's the way I've been playing since I was in Perhaps even more amazing than

"He's so solid mentally," said Tony La Russa, Oakland's manag-er. That's one reason he's been son was able to move at all. We know free agency is a mirage. We've able to do it. He's got a ton of seen major trades become almost ability, but he kept himself real extinct in the NFL. Dickerson is one composed. He never got too high or too low." (AP, UPI) of maybe 10 players in the league ■ Clark Files as Free Agent

> The Major League Baseball Players Association said that Jack Clark of the St. Louis Cardinals was one of eight players to file for free agency on Tuesday, bringing the total this year to 40. The Associated Press reported from New

home runs and 106 RBIs last season. He batted only three times after Sept. 9, when he was sidelined by a sprained ankle and torn tissues above the same right ankle.

Clark, 31, hit .286 and had 35

Judge Upholds Ruling Against Quinn of NHL

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — A judge has upheld the National Hockey League's ruling in a conflict-of-interest case involving Vancouver Canuck President and General Manager Pat Quinn, but reduced the fine assessed against the team.

Justice Patrick Dohm of the British Columbia Supreme Court ruled late Tuesday that John Ziegler, president of the National Hockey League, overstepped his jurisdic-tion last January when he fined the Canucks \$310,000; Dohm reduced

the penalty to \$10,000. But he ruled that Ziegler had the authority to fine the Canucks for signing Quinn to a future-services contract while Quinn was coach of the Los Angeles Kings. And he upheld Ziegler's suspension of Quinn from coaching in the NHL until the 1990-91 scason.

The newborn Colt: "I want to be appreciated. . . . NATIONAL CLASSIFIED

WASHINGTON - Not surattitude is exactly what he was en-**VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser** prisingly, the mail I've received on couraged to develop by coaches and authority figures who consisback of scab labor. As to the matter erson, (temporarily) Indianapolis, Can you imagine the scene if Pete tently demonstrated to him the double standard available to great of greed, it's a short career, it's a ludiana. ndiana. Rozelle ever has to present them Two years ago Dickerson withwith the Super Bowl trophy? Dickathletes. Reuniting him with Meyer

the National Football League strike has been predominantly pro-owner. Letters effusively praised

the replacement players, admired their grit in seizing a labor opportunity with no promise of reward. trumpeted their embodiment of the American dream. The same letters vitriolically condemned the strikers as greedy, overpaid louts who don't appreciate what a good deal they

I agree with most of the players' aims, particularly the right to free agency. My view has been that the owners forced the strike to disable the players' union, and won it by riding uncompromisingly on the

12-13 10-11 47 42 7-7 11-12 49 40

business and a player has to look out for himself.

But even I have limits Eric (Dotted Line) Dickerson is a selfish, greedy lout. This is Dickerson's fifth season

in the NFL and his second renegotiation. At this pace he's likely to break the two most cherished records in football: He'll gain more yards than Walter Payton and sign

more contracts than Lou Saban. Hand the guy a pen and make Have ink, will travel. Wire Dick-

prohibited him from renegotiating again for the life of the contract. This season he decided to renegotiate again. Either he's awful on side of athletics at a tender age. His

dates or his word isn't worth the paper it's printed on. General Manager: Can we count

a \$500,000 signing bonus, and agreed to a letter that specifically

on you, Eric? n you, Enc?

Spoke publicly of numerous offers from rival schools of cars, cash and

didn't I? G.M.: That's why I'm asking.

Throughout the strike there were Dickerson wasn't paid in college, ports of Dickerson's unhappiness some of his teammates admittedly reports of Dickerson's unhappiness at how much money he was losing were. Dickerson was no babe in the by staying out, and routine speculation that he would momentarily cross the line. When he didn't, one might have reasonably assumed that he thought the better course was to stay solid with his teammates.

Now we see that solidarity had nothing to do with his staying out. Dickerson wasn't striking; he was holding out to force the Rams to renegotiate again. Dickerson's strike wasn't about principle, but principal. When asked about his new \$5.4-

illion contract Dickerson said "It's fat," adding, "I'm very satisfied," Until sundown anyway.

His sense of commitment is like a parking meter: It's fine as long as you feed it money every 12 minutes.

His justification for breaking another contract: "I want to be appreciated. With the Rams I don't think I was appreciated." No ap-plause, folks, just throw money.

Publicly, Dickerson has taken the stance that he's done a great thing for all the underpaid workers in the NFL by taking all these scads of bills to his house. Ripple effect, you know, It's a soothing theory, but somehow it's hard to see Dickerson as Eugene V. Debs. Dickerson, you'll recall, is a prod-

uct of the Bonnie and Clyde Academy of Football at Southern Methodist, where he was coached then -as he'll be now as an Indianapolis Colt by Ron Meyer. (Reportedly, Dickerson recalled that when he was a freshman, Meyer promised he'd make him rich someday. Is that some kind of SMU inside joke?)

Dickerson, Meyer and Robert (Gas 'n Go) Irsay, the team owner - what an honorable collection of gentlemen. And you wonder why Holiday Inns bolt down their TVs.



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per articles where his own works one better. me of Fosses's journals. des an engaging writer with a fer of humor. He lets her story which the pure to rest from the character parties of the character parties parties parties of the character parties the shopworn notion of Form Although she could be a mind st she also was capable of great

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EAGLES

1. Phil Blockmar, 20, 2. Stave Pate, 14.3. Gene
Souters, Davis Love and Mac O'Grady, 13. 6.
John Mehatrey, 12, 7, 5 Had with 11.
BIRDIES

1. Dan Forsman, 49, 2, Keith Clearwater,

| Sik Dies | 1. Don Forsman, 49, 2, Keith Clearwater, 12. Don Forsman, 12. Don Forsma

2425 855 2460 924 2465 772 2579 1012 2594 931 2714 1288 1570 1536 1693 1567 1663 1428 Ruzek, Doli, Anderser, N.O. McFodden, Phil. Igwebulka, T.B. L& TD

\$69 62 457 932 58 44.6 970 64 44.1 Donnelly, All. Fullage, Cin.-G.B. Landsta, NYG ATT COM YDS TO INT 138 82 974 8 4 126 67 882 8 4 178 113 1355 5 6

Golf

28 \$523,003 26 \$522,396 27 \$518,072 27 \$511,026 22 \$561,727 22 \$561,252 27 \$498,406

Allier Burber, 1406.556. S, Gory Picver. 1354.323. 4, Orville Moody, 1168.306. 7, Dale 75 Meney 27 5925,941 27 5822,461 24 5438,194 25 5421,257 25 5414,257 23 5561,407 18 5515,469 24 5525,574

Hockey **NHL Standings**

WALES CONFERENCE

15. Corey Pavin 27 \$498,486

1. David Frost, 70.99. 2. Poul Azinger, 70.21. 3. Dan Pohl, 70.25. 4, Ben Crenshow, 70.25. 5, Tem Kite, 70.36. 4. Fred Couples, 70.41. 7, Tem Wolson, 70.42. 8. Scatt Hock, 70.44. 9, Povns Sieucari, 70.51. 10. Bernhard Langer, 70.52. DRIVING DETAMCE

1. John McComish, 20.9. 2. Davis Lave, 20.5. 3. Loey Sindelor, 20.3.4. Asco O'Grady and Gree Norman, 278.2. 8, Fred Couples, 275.1, 7, Pohl Blockmar, 273.5. 10. Mark Calcavechia, 273.1. DRIVING ACCURACY

1. Colvin Perts. 530. 2. Milke Reid. 304. 3. David Edwards, 375.4. Larry Mike and David

1, Colvin Perts. 530. 2. Milks Raid. 364. 3.
Devid Edwards. 375. 4. Lerry Mize and David Frest. 371. 6. Bob Muretry. 369. 7. Hal Sutton. 361. 8. Bruce Lietzke. 357. 9. John Mahaffery. 349. 18. Bill Ropers. 347.
GREENS IN REGULATION
1. GH Margans. 333. 2. Bruce Lietzke. 229. 3.
Hal Sutton. 379. 4. Mile Raid, Dan Pohl and John Mohaffery. 313. 7. Mark McCumber, 307.
8. Tom Watson. 376. 9. Fred Couples. 394. 19.2. 1914 July 2015.

PUTTING LEADERS

1. Ben Cresshow. 1742. 2. Den Pooley and Ken Brown. 1744. 4. Loren Wockins and Morris Hotolsky, 1748. 6. Larry Mize. 1755. 7, Dovid Frost. 1757. 9. Payne Stewart and Tom Kite, 1751. 10. Greg Norman. 1762.

EAGLES

1. Phil Blackmar. 20. 2. Share Feb. 20. Washington 2 6 1—3 Laughlin (3), Gariner (8), Gould (1); Tambetlini (2), Tanli (5), Shois on seet: Voncouver (on Peeters) 7-7-4-18; Washinston (on McLann) 12-6-20.

Philadelphia 8 6 1—1
Pittsbersh 2 2 1—5
Lemburz 2 (15), Simosen (10), Cursey-worth
2 (5); Sufter (1), Shots ea each: Philadelphia
(en Rigolin) 7-11-10—28; Pittsbursh (on Hextoll) 14-P-22. 8 8 1—1 2 2 1—5

European Soccer CUP WINNERS' CUP

(Second Round, Second Leg)
Sporting Lishon 5. Kuntmar O (Sporting Lishon advances on 5-1 aggregate).
Rovaniemi 1, Viaznia Skadra 8 (Ravaniemi advances on 20 aggregate).
Atalanta 2. OFI Crete 8 (Atalanta advances on 2-1 oppreparts). Dynamo Minsk & Real Socieded & (Appre-

CHAMPIONS CUP (Second Round, Second Leg) Gernik Zobrze I, Giosgow Rongers 1 (Giosgaw advances on 4-2 aggregate) nia & Siegua Bucharest 2 (Steaua Buadvances en 5-1 ogs aux 1, Lillestrom 0

(Second Round, Second Leg)
Werder Bremen e. Sparlak Moscow 2
(Werder Bremen advances en 7-6 aggregate).
Sportul Bucharest 3, Brandby 3 (Sportul Bucharest won penalty shapfort, 3-0, advances

charges won penalty snatrour. 3-L advances on 43 apprepate).
Finamuriari Viara 2 Wismuf Aue 0 (Figmuriari advances on 3-1 apprepate).
Vittovice 1. Dundee United 1 (Vittovice advances on 3-2 apprepate).
Dynama Thillief of bacters on 3-4 apprepate). namo Tbilisi advances on 2-0 oppregate). Velez Mastar 2, Borussia Dortmund 1 (Borussig Dortmund advances on 3-2 appregate). Dynario Moscow & Barcenano
Dynario Moscow & Barcenano
odvonces on 2-0 oppresorte).
YPS Turku & Inter Milian 2 (Inter Milian
advances on 2-1 aggresorts).

National Baskethali Association
BOSTON—Waived Rick Carlisle, guard.
NEW YORK—Waived Gooff Huston, guard.
and Lee Routins, forward. Plocad Louks Orand Bob Thornton, forwards, on the injured

st. SACRAMENTO—Waived Johnny Rogers. orward Placed Frenklin Edwards, guard, an guard-to-ward: Ennis Whalley, guard, and Herb Johnson, boward, FOOTBALL National Football League

ATLANTA—Activated Lorry Emery, run-ning back, from injured reserve. Walved Steve Griffin, running back. HOUSTON—Wolved Mike Gellc, detensive linemon; Alike Kelly, Barry Pethylohn and Almon Young, offensive (Inemen; Eugene Seale, linebacker, and Jaey Walters, wide re-

KANSAS CITY—Ploced Gerry Boldinger, defensive tackle, and Lawis Colbert, parter; on injured reserve. Walved Bab Horris, line-backer; Rod Jones. Helyt end; Matt Stevens, quarterback, and Jitter Fields, purt returner-defensive back.

LA. RAIDERS—Traded Bruce Davis, of-tensive tockle, to the Houston Ollers for an undisclosed droff choice. Walved Greg Hill, Ethan Horison and Zeph Lee, running backs, and Willie Teal, cornerback. Walved Keith Browner, linebacker: Brad Tubbs, wide receiver, and Ricky Williams, cornerback, off Injured reserve.

injured reserve.

NEW ENGLAND—Placed Yorky Eason on injured reserve.

NEW ORLEANS—Cut Fronk Wat

end and Herbert Harris, wide receiver, on Injured reserve. PITTSBURGH-Walved Lynea: Alston, wide receiver; Jim Bayle, offersive tockle; Paul Cawald, center; Chuck Sanders, running back, and Chris Sheffield, defensive back. ST. LOUIS—Walved Charles Wright, cor-nerback; Jeff Paine, linebacker; John Pres-

guard. Placed Tyrone Keys, defensive end, and Adrian Wright, fullback on injured reserve. WASHINGTON—Wolved Ciff Benson

Transition

ceiver, KANSAS CITY—Placed Gary Boldinger Lawls Calbert, punter

safety: Tom Barnhardt, synter, and Scott Leach, linebacker, Placed Mike Waters, tight

SAN DIEGO-Wolved Ty Allert, lineback er, and Donny Greene, wide receiver, Placed Louis Brack Jr., defensive back; Karl Wilson, defensive end, and Dan Rasada, guard, on

norst, offensive tackle, and Kevin Dean-line backer, on Injured reserve. Walved Tom Cou-sineau and Darren Comeaux. linebackers; Terry Greer and Carl Mannes, wide receivers, and Alichael Durrelle, offensive quard. SEATYLE—Traded Dave Wyman, line-backer, to San Francisco for an undisclosed dreft choice, Placed Bruce Schottz, (inebacker, on injured reserve, TAMPA BAY—Wolved Crois Success, deranger on the receiver of any stepope, of-tensive book; Bobby Bonkton, wide receiver; Grap Davis, placeticker; Chorles Gladman, running book, and David Jordan, offensive

tight end, and Lionet Vitet, running back. Placed Eric Cale, center; Brian Davis, deten-sive back, and Crais McEwen, flaht end, on

Q&A on Stock Market

ART BUCHWALD

your questions. What do the financial markets

Uncertainty. What is the nation looking to? Leadership in Washington to resolve this coun-

try's enormous deficits brought about by 50 years of irresponsible Democratic leader-

What is lacking? Faith in the rain in the Beach Boys to

get this country Buchwald moving again. Why is President Reagan not upset over the market? Because his stock is in a blind

trust and his hearing isn't that good Will the stock market dive have any effect on the summit?
Not unless Mikhail Gorbachev has invested his Soviet pension in

the Wedtech Tool Company. Who is most responsible for Black Monday? According to the White House, it is the people who voted against Judge Bork for the Supreme Court.

Would this have happened if Bill Casey were alive? No. According to Bob Woodward. Bill Casey told Woodward he was getting out of the market and putting his savings into Chinese

How do we prop up the Iranian stock market?

Silkworm missiles.

All-American Series Of Shakespeare Planned The Associated Press

NEW YORK - The New York Shakespeare Festival plans to present all-American productions of the 36 Shakespeare plays over the next six years, says the festival producer Joseph Papp.

The project will cost \$33 million

and will feature such stars as Meryl Streep and Kevin Kline, Papp said Tuesday. The first, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," directed by A.J. Antoon and starring Elizabeth Mc-Govern, will open Dec. 7.

WASHINGTON — It's now time for Mr. Crash to answer a Bible, and put the ayatollah's picture on all moderate Iranian war

> If I have 100 shares of Safety Belt Airlines and they drop from \$340 to \$2 a share, should I get out or hold on to the stock?

This is what President Reagan refers to as a market correction. Only people who do not have faith in Wall Street would abandon ship when the price sinks to where it How did the big shots do on Wall

According to reports, all big shots got out before the crash. Every affluent person sold out on the previous Friday, at which point they made a pile and confounded all the money managers on the

There is a well-known saying that hen Wall Street sneezes, the rest of the world gets pneumonia. Is there any truth to this?

There is no truth to it at all. Johnson and Johnson did an experiment in which they had the entire New York Stock Exchange sneezing for three minutes. There was not one case of pneumonia at any market in the world. What happened was that everyone caught Asian flu. They were so irritated by the flu that they sold the dollar at its lowest rate in history.

There are some very smart young people on Wall Street who aren't very smart right now. What happens

McDonald's has a standing offer to hire all laid-off securities managers and analysts to work in their stores. A vice president said, "Anyone who has sold stock for the past few years can sell hamburgers. A grill is no different to work than a computer. I've had many dealers who started out deep frying potatoes but now have their own golden

How can this country get its house in order so that the average person can become listed in Forbes as one of the richest people in the United States? By demanding that President

Reagan and Congress forget their differences and force us to pay the price and take the pain that will make everyone bite the bullet, which will produce Dow Jones averages that all Americans can be

AIDS Book Draws Anger, Praise

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

C'AN FRANCISCO - "I'm not a very good homosexual - I can't keep house, decorate, cook or dress," said Randy Shilts, explaining why he didn't want to meet at his messy apartment. But one thing Shilts can do well is report and write, and he has written an unforgiving book on AIDS, the scourge of San Fran-

The book, climbing the bestseller lists in the United States, is the talk of San Francisco, where the disease is a daily fact of life for almost all residents, gay or heterosexual. Both his book and his pioneering reporting on the progression of the disease have given Shilts, a reporter for The San Francisco Chronicle, a measure of local personal recognition and power that few newspaper

reporters enjoy. Leaders of the city's large gay community curry favor with him, and still dehate whether the brash 36-year-old writer is a hero or a traitor to their cause.

But few have ignored the book, 'And The Band Played On: Politics, People and the AIDS Epidemic." It is a story with few heroes in which Shilts accuses the press, gay leaders, many medical scientists and, most pointedly, the Reagan administration, of fiddling while the epidemic raged out of control.

"On the day President Reagan delivered his first speech about the epidemic," he writes with understated anger, "more than 36,000 Americans had been diagnosed with the disease; over 21,000 had died."

He adds: "The United States, the one nation with the knowl-edge, the resources and the institutions to respond to the epidemic had failed. And it failed because of ignorance and fear, prejudice and rejection." It is a rare day at home for

tions in Hollywood, television appearances and an 18-city book tour. All the attention seems only to have made the writer more exuberant — some say strident and abrasive — than usual. But few here begrudge him suc-

Shilts between movie negotia-

a story about a devastating dis- AIDS, they generally ignored the



Shilts on balcony of his San Francisco apartment.

ease that has claimed many of his public policy issue until recently. close friends. When Shilts was hired by the Chronicle in 1981 he was a rarity: an openly gay reporter at a major American news-

He started to write stories about a mysterious "gay cancer." And when, in 1983, it became clear that it was a sexually transmitted disease of the immune system, Shilts, who could talk from personal experience about the promiscuous sexual behavior of gay men in San Francisco, concluded that "clearly a disaster" was in the making.

His book is full of anger at

public institutions that, he says, ignored the disease because most of its victims were gay. He denounces the Reagan administration for saying it did not need more money for acquired im-mune deficiency syndrome even as federal medical officials were begging for more. He says backbiting scientists concealed vital information from each other to garner credit. He criticizes the media, saying that while they covcess after years of struggling with ered the medical news about

But the book has stirred the most reaction here for his ambivalent treatment of gay leaders, many of whom, he argues, shared culpability because they feared the truth about how AIDS was spread would destroy hard-won liberties. His stories focused on the bathhouses where many believed the disease was being

There was a lot of denial in the gay community," he said. "I was going out of my way to write as much about AIDS as I could. My very existence was a slap in the face of that denial. They said I had gone to work for the Chronicle and sold out, currying favor with my heterosexual bosses by writing about something that made gay people look bad." Shilts said the pressures worsened his addiction to alcohol, from which he is recovering.

But now, with the bathhouses closed and with the disease having become an epidemic, emo-tions have subsided and Shilts is credited by many with having been prescient. "He was tremendously courageous," said Carole

Migden, a lesbian leader who is the chairwoman of the Democratic Party here.

Still, there is lingering resent-ment, a feeling that Shilts has unfairly maligned the gay leadership. "It is not true no one would listen," said Paul M. Boneberg, executive director of the Mobilization Against AIDS. "There were thousands of people doing everything they could. He portrayed the bulk of the community as inactive and self-destructive. He also suggested that Shilts was an active advocate against the baths, not merely an objective re-

"Writing about the gay com-munity is like being a reporter in a small town," Shilts said. "You get immediate reaction. I walked down the street and had people shout at me." He rejected suggestions that he should be an advocate for homsexuals.

gay, I do not perceive myself as being an activist of "Though I'm open about being ng an activist of any sort," Shilts said, "The book has a point of view, but I reject advocacy journalism. I'm just your basic eporter."

Shilts grew up in Aurora, Illinois, and migrated west to study at the University of Oregon. At age 20, he told his friends he was gay and became active in gay politics, later reporting for The Advocate, a gay newspaper.

Shilts described his health as "just fine," although he said he

had not taken the AIDS antibody test because there is no medical treatment available if the test is positive and because he engages in no activity believed to spread the virus that causes AIDS.

At the Chronicle, Alan D. Mutter, assistant managing editor for metropolitan news, said that when he came to the newspaper from Chicago two years ago his "breath was taken away" by the explicitness of Shilts's reporting on AIDS. But he said he came to recognize it as a major story.

He said he saw no conflict of interest in having a homosexual reporting on AIDS and would still keep Shilts on the beat even if he came down with the disease."Our medical writer wrote about colds when he had a cold," he said. "The bottom line is pro-

PEOPLE Thatcher Rejects Curtsy

Prime Minister Margaret the opera now is to be conducted; Thatcher admonished a Spanish by Bruno Bartoletti. tourist who curtised to her on

Wednesday during a two-hour Christopher Nolan, a young Irish shopping tour in one of London's victim of cerebral palsy who writes est department stores. "You by typing with a stick strapped to his forehead, became a finalist don't do that to me, my dear - I'm only in politics," the British prime Tuesday for one of Britain's top literary awards, the Whitbread minister told Josefa Pagarolas Morell, referring to the practice of Book of the Year prize Nolan, 21, curtsying only to members of the royal family. Thatcher did sign an won the biography category for his autobiography, "Under the Eye of the Clock," and is in competition autograph for Morell at Marks and Spencer's Marble Arch store on with four others for the Whitbread prize, to be announced on Jan. 19 Oxford Street. A visit to the second-floor lingerie department was The others are the novelist lan on Thatcher's program when she arrived, but 15 minutes later, after McEwan for "A Child in Time" the poet Seams Heaney for The reporters and photographers ex-Haw Lantern," Francis Windham pressed an interest in going with her, it was canceled. The prime for his first novel, "The Other Garden," and the children's novelist Gerald Dean McCaughrean for "A \$520) worth of goods, including five musical Christmas stockings. Little Lower than the Angels."

The French Society of Fine Arts elected the actor, theater director and author Peter Ustinov to the society's foreign association. Ust Shirley Williams, a top British politician once considered as a postinov was chosen to replace the late American film director and actor Orson Welles.

two presidents. Williams, 57, president of the Social Democratic Par-Art lovers they weren't, but they sure knew their labels. Burke Armstrong said.

A safe sealed by the crooner Rudy Vallee in 1942 held love letnedy and Lyndon B. Johnson in the 1960s. Neustadt's wife, Bertha, died in 1984. Williams was diters from Dorothy Lamour, Hedy Lamerr and Alice Faye along with other Hollywood memorabilia. The vorced in 1974 from Bernard Williams, a onetime philosophy professor at Cambridge University. She has a 26-year-old daughter and contents of the safe, which was opened Tuesday in Vallee home in Neustadt has a son and daughter. Hollywood Hills, overlooking Los les, were part of a collection of Vallee's sheet music, records, Carlos Kleiber, whose concerts in correspondence and other material Rome drew raves from critics, will purchased by the Thousand Oaks Library in California for \$275,000 not conduct Puccini's opera "La Bohème" due to illness, the Teatro The love letters will be returned to Comunale in Florence announced. The theater gave no details Tuesthe actresses, said Chris Harris, the late singer's publicist. Vallee, who day about what it called "serious became a pop singing sensation during the 1920s with The Whithealth reasons" for Kleiber to cancel nine performances that had been scheduled to start Nov. 21. fenpoof Song," died July 2, 1986, at Franco Zeffirelli's production of age 84.

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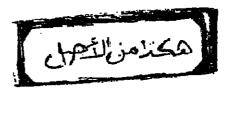
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